"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and probably Sunday; moderate east to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,671. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BRITISH FLEET SINKS FIVE GERMAN WARSHIPS; EXHAUSTED ARMIES PAUSE ON BATTLE LINE; GERMANS REPORT ALL COMMANDS VICTORIOUS

ENGLAND TO USE INDIAN TROOPS

Announcement by Kitchener—Some May Already Be in France.

FINE SHOWING PREDICTED

Indian Secretary Crewe Confident the Hindus Will Do Well.

NO FEAR FOR FRONTIER

And, in the Present State of Enthusiasm in India, Crewe Thinks Internal Trouble Impossible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Statements by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, and by Earl Kitchener, the War Secretary, in the House of Lords, today have made a profound impression.

The Prime Minister read a message from Field Marshal Sir John French announcing that the British troops in action had behaved admirably, and Lord Kitchener announced that in the reinforcements sent to France native Indian troops were to be employed.

After reading to the House of Lords the statement made by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, Earl Kitchener said:

"In addition to the reinforcements that will shortly proceed from this country the Government has decided that our army in France shall be increased by troops from India. These troops are now on the way. I may add that all wastage of the army in France is being filled up, and that there are men waiting for that purpose on our lines of cummunication."

Sir John French's report is interpreted as conveying the news of a glorious British feat of arms. A greatly superior force of Germans, outnumbering the British by, it is estimated here, at least two, if not three, to one, was beaten back with heavier losses than were suffered by the British troops whose behavior in all respects was admirable. It is obvious, according to the British view, in the light of Gen. Joffre's telegram of congratulation and thanks, that the great British stand saved the French flank in the north.

Hindus Already in France?

Lord Kitchener's announcement that Indian troops are on the way to France is in some quarters taken to indicate that no very great time will elapse before the first division is landed, if it is not already there.

A statement by Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, is noteworthy. After referring to the fact that African troops of the French Army had been fighting in France, he added that Great Britain would find her army reinforced by Indian soldiers, high-souled men of first-rate training and representing an ancient civilization.

He said he entertained no fear with regard to the defense of the Indian frontier, and, in the present state of general enthusiasm in India, regarded internal trouble as altogether impossible.

These parliamentary statements are taken as clear indications that the British Government fully realizes the character of the struggle upon which it has entered, and is prepared to continue it unflinchingly with every resource at its command.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, in a statement in the House of Lords today said:

"It has been deeply impressed on the Government that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty at the present time passing over India is largely due to the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their comrades in the British Army.

"India is aware of the employment of African troops to assist the French Army, and it would have been a disappointment to the Hindus if they had been debarred from taking part in the war in Europe.

"Our army will thus be reinforced by soldiers—high-souled men—of first-rate training, and I am certain that they will give the best possible account of themselves. I venture to think that this keen desire of our Indian fellow-subjects so to co-operate with us is not less gratifying than the same desire shown in the self-governing dominions, some of whose soldiers, in due course, will no doubt also be found fighting side by side with British troops and Indian troops in the war.

Frontiers Will Stay Protected.

"Of course, we all know that India does not possess an inexhaustible reservoir of troops, and the defense of India must in itself be a primary con-

Continued on Page 3.

ITALIAN ULTIMATUM TO AUSTRIA EXPECTED

Athens Hears Italian General Staff Has Orders to Prepare for Immediate Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I am informed that Italy will present an ultimatum to Austria, requesting an explanation of Austrian mobilization on the Italian frontier. This ultimatum will give only a brief period for an answer, and within a short time Italian troops are expected in Trieste.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 28. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Corriere della Sera publishes an important article of three columns on Italy's policy. The gist is that as the war will alter the map of Europe, and especially the relative positions of Austria and Servia in the Adriatic, therefore Italy's neutrality must be a temporary, not a permanent, solution.

The article does not say which side Italy should eventually take, but points out that unless she ultimately takes some side she will be left outside.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am able to state on good authority that the Italian Government has ordered the General Staff to be ready for action within the next few days.

Bulgarian Komitajis have entered Servian territory at Strumitsa and destroyed a portion of the railway. Another band has entered Doryan and destroyed two villages.

BELGIANS ADVANCE TO RETAKE BRUSSELS

Recapture Malines and Are Close to Capital—Germans Intrench to Fight Them.

By T. E. ELIAS.
New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 28.—The situation in Belgium is changing gradually. The Belgian Army is forcing the Germans back on Brussels. The Belgians have definitely recaptured Malines, and train service there was resumed today. This morning they reached Vilvorde, which is within ten miles of Brussels and well known to tourists as the terminus of Brussels trams.

Fighting has commenced at Hemixena, outside the city, and the Germans are entrenching themselves for defense to the north of Brussels. One German army corps has been withdrawn from the south through Alost to check the Belgian advance. A great battle is impending, and every day the Belgians are regaining lost ground.

The change that is beginning will be most gratifying to the Allies, and to the Belgians in particular. It will mean that the two theatres of war, the first in the south and the other at Malines and Antwerp, now regarded as two distinct fields of action, will be merged into one.

Since the fall of Brussels a wedge has been driven through Belgium by German forces, but it is a wedge that has not much substance in it. This fact the Generals of the allied armies will turn to their advantage.

I may not enumerate any of the developments contemplated, and will only describe the state of affairs in mid-Belgium.

Every day this week I have motored over this area, twice going as far as Alost. I was at first under the impression that dense masses of German troops held the country around Ghent and Bruges, and their outlying villages. I was mistaken. I found people all along the line in a state of panic because they had been visited by parties of Uhlans, who helped themselves to their food and possessions.

To the Uhlans mid-Belgium has been a regular picnicking ground. Many of them have been caught because they lost themselves, but they were caught more by accident than design. They met with no opposition and were allowed to approach within three miles of Ostend.

Now the Belgians realize that these wandering cavalrymen have been more daring than dangerous. They have not been supported by the infantry and artillery, which were required in the south. The country between Ostend and Alost has always been free of them.

The Belgian Army is now advancing from Antwerp, and over 80,000 Belgian troops are reported at Vilvorde. If I could report what every one in Ostend knows, the nature of the impending operations, which contemplate the recapture of Brussels, would be plain.

DOES GERMANY GET A SQUARE DEAL in her great struggle?
As Americans are for fair play, they should read the English war articles in all editions of the
GERMAN HERALD.—Advt.

EAST PRUSSIA WORRIES KAISER

Orders Ministry to Take Care of Population Fleeing from Russians.

SENDING ALSATIAN ARMY

Grand Duke Frederick of Baden to Command Troops Withdrawn from Western Frontier.

KOENIGSBERG GIVEN UP?

Allenstein Is Now Occupied—Capture of Tilsit Confirmed—Austrian Regiment Wiped Out.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A Berlin dispatch sent by the Wolff Bureau and reaching here by way of Rotterdam says that Emperor William has directed the following telegram to his Ministry:

"Main Headquarters, Aug. 27.—The trials to which my royal Province of East Prussia is subjected by the invasion of Russians fills me with the greatest compassion, but I know the courage of my East Prussians too well not to know that they are ever ready to offer themselves on the altar of the Fatherland and will readily give their blood and wealth for the sake of their country, and manfully bear the hardships of war.

"Confidence in the irresistible might of our heroic army and unshakable belief in the help of a living God, together with the consciousness that we are fighting for a worthy cause, should give us faith in an early delivery of Germany from its enemies.

"I wish that everything possible shall be done by the German people for those East Prussians who are obliged to leave their homes. With this in view I charge my Ministry and the various State authorities to assist in the work of relief. Take thorough measures for this purpose and report to me what has been done.
(Signed.) "WILLIAM, REX."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to The London Times says that reports of the fall of Königsberg are circulating there. The correspondent adds that a Russian mail service has been established in Insterburg.

The Daily Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent wires:

"The Russian forces are nearing the fort of Koenigsberg and have dislodged the garrison outposts.

"The commandant of Marienburg, the ancient seat of the Teutonic Order on the Vistula, has ordered the removal of non-combatants from the town and the neighboring villages.

"At Tomaszow, on the Polish frontier, the Russians are fighting a winning battle. The Austrian home forces used against Servia are being brought up to Galicia, but in view of the rout of three Austrian corps by the Servians it is doubtful whether these reinforcements will be considerable."

The fortification of Worth is being carried forward on an extensive scale and the unreaped crops are being flooded. It is reported that an Alsatian army under the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden is to reinforce the German army corps in East Prussia.

"In Galicia the Russians are rapidly advancing and are now close upon Lemberg.

Frederick II. Grand Duke of Baden, is the Inspector General of the Fifth District, with headquarters at Carlsruhe.

The force under his command includes the Eighth Army Corps, which has its headquarters at Coblenz; the Fourteenth Corps, with headquarters at Carlsruhe, and the Fifteenth Corps, which has headquarters at Strassburg. All these points are in Western Germany, Coblenz in Rheinish Prussia, and Carlsruhe in Baden, while Strassburg is the capital of Alsace-Lorraine.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that German fugitives who have arrived there from East Prussia describe the position as hopeless. These reports have caused great uneasiness in Berlin, and the General Staff, therefore, summoned the press reporters and impressed upon them the necessity for calming the people.

The Morning Post's correspondent at St. Petersburg says:

"The Russian forces are in possession of a majority of the passages across the River Alle, on which stands the town of Friedland, the scene of Napoleon's battle. The German army corps, three in number, have been forced back upon Königsberg, which the Russians are now approaching, while sending forward ample bodies of men westward into the interior of Germany.

"Warsaw is about equi-distant from Berlin and Vienna. On the Austrian front the Russian and Austrian armies are closely in touch and

Continued on Page 4.

VICTORY OFF HELIGOLAND

North Sea Stronghold of the German Navy Attacked at Dawn.

BATTLE CRUISERS LEAD LINE

Admiral Sir David Beatty's Squadrons Use the Oldtime British Plan of Battle.

ENGAGE ENEMY WITH A RUSH

Sink Two Cruisers and Two Destroyers and Leave a Third German Cruiser on Fire.

Victory of British Fleet As Announced in London

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It is announced that the British fleet has sunk two German cruisers and two German torpedo boat destroyers off Heligoland. A third cruiser was set afire and was left sinking.

In addition to the two torpedo boat destroyers and three cruisers, many of the German torpedo boat destroyers were damaged.

It is announced that no British ships were lost in the naval battle, and that the British loss of life was not heavy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—While the official bulletin gives but the barest facts of the British naval victory in the North Sea, The Daily Chronicle supplies the following details:

"A glorious victory has fallen to the British fleet. With all the courage and fearless enterprise that distinguished our old officers, who many a time went into the very jaws of the enemy, Rear Admirals David Beatty, A. N. Christian, and Sir Arthur G. W. Moore have conducted a combined operation in the Bight of Heligoland, where the enemy had all his strength at his command. The triumph was complete.

"The German light cruisers Mainz and another of the Koeln class, and a third, whose name is unknown, have been destroyed, as well as two destroyers, and the tale is probably not complete. Evidently a concerted attack was planned, just as our old seamen would have planned it, to begin in dark and to reach its decisive point at dawn. The attacking force was organic.

Battle Cruisers Lead.

"The first battle cruiser squadron, the light cruiser squadrons, and the destroyer and submarine flotillas were engaged. To Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty, the youngest flag officer afloat, commanding the first battle cruiser squadron, comprising the Lion, (flagship,) the Queen Mary, the Princess Royal, and the New Zealand, fell the opportunity and the honor which will make him and his officers envied of the whole fleet. To him fell the conduct of the operation, under the direction of Sir John Jellicoe, Commander in Chief.

"Sir David Beatty is one of the most brilliant of our officers and with him were Rear Admiral Sir Arthur G. W. Moore and Rear Admiral A. H. Christian. Also Commodore R. J. B. Keyes, Commodore Regin ld C. Tyrwritt, and Commodore William E. Goodenough.

Praise British Gunnery.

"Complete as was the victory, we have suffered little. All our ships and vessels are afloat and in good order. What we must especially note is the high efficiency of our gunnery. Not a German cruiser escaped, and the destroyers wildly fled to shelter, having had two of their number sunk.

"It was a bold thing to go into the bight off Heligoland, but our officers had measured the risk, and their enterprise was justified. Many times did our young officers in the old wars go close to the enemy's forts and cut off his coastwise shipping. The new race of officers is evidently the equal of the old, and we can think of Nelson rejoicing to see the gallantry of old repeated in the action recorded today."

The Chronicle further says:

"The three German cruisers and two destroyers, which were sunk, would have complements amounting in all to about 1500 officers and men. The Liverpool is returning with nine officers and 81 men who have been rescued, many of them wounded."

Serious Blow to Germans.

The Morning Post's naval expert says:

"The reduction of the German light cruiser force is a serious matter for them. On Thursday the loss of the Magdeburg in the Baltic was reported, and yesterday three more were lost. The number of light cruisers in home waters possessed by Germany is said to be twenty-eight available ships. The number is now reduced to twenty-four, a proportion utterly insufficient adequately to work with the destroyer flotillas and battle fleet. In addition she has had a number of destroyer flotillas knocked out.

"Seventy-seven destroyers are based on Wilhelmshaven, and as no flotilla can remain at sea in the face of the enemy for more than three days without relief, the loss of one destroyer really incapacitates another, and the loss of a flotilla reduces the activity of half another flotilla.

"The German wearing-down tactics have now resulted to Germany's advantage in one British cruiser sunk and to Germany's disadvantage in one mine layer, three cruisers, and two destroyers sunk, besides other damages.

The news of the naval engagement gave London a thrill. When in the theatres the official news, "The British fleet takes the offensive," was flashed on the screens the audiences went mad and cheered wildly.

Land engagements, no matter how glorious the achievements of the British troops, do not appeal so much to popular imagination as the activities of the warships.

Thus far the whereabouts of the fleet and its movements had been shrouded in the utmost secrecy. No one knew any more than it was in the North Sea, supposedly awaiting a sally from the Germans.

Beatty's Brilliant Record.

The British Admirals mentioned in the official dispatch have youth on their side. Rear Admiral Beatty, although only 43, is a seasoned sailor, who has seen fighting service in Egypt and China and has had an amazingly swift rise to distinction. On the Nile under Kitchener he performed wonders in getting the gunboats over the cataract. He commanded the flotilla which bombarded Dongola.

At Tien-tsin he was wounded twice while leading 200 bluejackets to the capture of two guns. He became a Rear Admiral at the early age of 38, and was knighted this year.

Just before the war broke out Sir Arthur Beatty was in command of the British squadron which paid a visit to St. Petersburg.

Sir Arthur Beatty's wife is an American woman. She was Miss Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago. They were married in 1901.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty commanded the British forces and with a strong array of torpedo boat destroyers, battle cruisers and light cruisers, and submarines attacked the Germans in Heligoland Bight early this morning. The protected cruiser Mainz was sent to the bottom in an engagement with the light cruiser squadron, while the battle squadron sank another cruiser of the Koeln class.

In the general fighting two of the German destroyers were riddled and sunk, while many others were badly damaged. One cruiser, battle scarred and on fire, drifted away in the mist and was lost to sight.

The British cruiser squadron, according to the semi-official report of the battle, although attacked by submarine boats and menaced by floating mines and the guns from the German warships, suffered no serious losses. The cruiser Amethyst and the torpedo-boat destroyer Laertes, both were damaged, but all the ships in the British fleet were afloat at the end of the engagement. The British loss of life was not great.

A wireless dispatch received tonight from one of the cruisers said she was making for port with men wounded in the engagement.

Depended on Mines.

The London Times naval correspondent says: "The German cruisers and destroyers, which had formed the outer guard of her fleet behind Heligoland, have recently shown increasing activity. To some extent they appeared to suppose that the mines they had scattered indiscriminately in the North Sea must deter our seamen from any large operations. They have deceived themselves.

"The battle cruisers, of which it may be assumed there were a sufficient number present to have engaged the German battle fleet if it had come out, covered the operations. Our destroyers engaged the enemy's destroyers, and our cruisers the cruisers which formed their supports. How long the engagement continued we are not informed, but apparently the Germans were pursued well into Heligoland Bight.

"As the action took place off the

Continued on Page 4.

ALLIES' FRONT STILL HOLDING

Attack by the Germans Slackens, According to Paris Bulletins.

BERLIN TELLS OF TRIUMPHS

Says Allies Are Beaten All Along the Line—One Report Says They Are Surrounded.

BRITISH FOUGHT 200,000

Were Attacked by Five German Corps at Once and Both Sides Lost Heavily.

Germans Won Cambrai In Wednesday's Battle

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 2:40 A. M.—The correspondent of The Telegraph at Arras, telegraphing under Thursday's date, says:

"Cambrai was occupied yesterday by the Germans despite the efforts of the English. The defense of the frontier from Lille to Valenciennes was until twelve hours ago intrusted to the British, who did all in their power to halt the advance of the enemy, but conditions were unfavorable.

"The British were without artillery or machine guns, but they had orders to hold Cambrai at all costs. Heaven knows they tried. They fought for three hours desperately and were then compelled to fall back on Arras.

"There is now a sufficient force to oppose any further attack on Arras and Bethune, twenty miles to the northwest, but it is not unlikely that for strategic purposes some further portions of this northwest territory must be abandoned."

PARIS, Aug. 28, 11:15 P. M.—An official communication issued by the War Department tonight says:

"The situation on our front from the Department of Somme (Northwest France) to the Vosges remains the same today as yesterday.

"The German forces appear to have slackened their march."

The apparent inaction of the armies, as indicated in the official statement, is explained by the frightful exhaustion of both sides, who for days have been fighting furiously.

The losses of both armies are appalling, particularly those of the Germans. As an illustration of the losses sustained by the Germans, a prisoner relates that two German regiments, the 112th and 142d, were so cut up that they were made into one, and of that only sixty men now remain.

BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESSES.

Tells of Assaults That Broke the Line of Their Antagonists.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, L. I.)—Headquarters has issued an official report declaring that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated and is in full retreat after nine days' fighting. The report says:

"Gen. von Kluk defeated the English army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack today, and threatened to surround it.

"Gens. von Bülow and von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and Namur and the Meuse in several days' battle, and are now pursuing them to the eastward of Maubeuge.

"The attack on Maubeuge (Mezières?) was opened by Grand Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Semois and the Meuse.

"The German Crown Prince is advancing toward the Meuse, and the Crown Prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

"Gen. von Heeringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges.

"Four Belgian divisions, attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp, have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners. The Belgian population generally participated in the fighting, necessitating severe repressive measures.

"The corps of the last reserves have been called out to guard communications."

Say Allies Are Surrounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—"The French and English north armies on the Sambre and Meuse Rivers have been surrounded by German troops on all sides, as a result of the latest fighting," says a wireless from Berlin today to the German Embassy. The message adds that the French east army has been partly driven to the south. This has prevented communication between the French east and north armies, while all the German armies are in contact from Cambrai through upper Alsace. The German cavalry has advanced to Ostend.

The message continues:

"The appearance of a Zeppelin at Antwerp has caused a panic in London.

"Reports to Berlin from Copenhagen and Stockholm announce that there is a grave crisis in the French Government. The Spanish Ambassador at Vienna has called the situation in France very serious.

"The Danish colony in Berlin has warned foreigners to beware of fictitious news.

"A meeting today of all foreign colonies in Berlin was held, at which a resolution was passed thanking the German Government for the kind treatment of foreigners and to express admiration for the wonderful spirit and enthusiasm shown by the German people.

"Civilians of the Belgian town of Louvain made a perfidious attack on German troops while fighting. Louvain was punished by the destruction of the city."

In the absence of specific dates in these reports of German military operations, it seems likely that most of the successes mentioned were won on Wednesday, and were the direct cause of the withdrawal of the allies' lines to the southward, "a short distance," as chronicled in the French War Office bulletin, issued Wednesday night.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TERNEUZEN, Holland, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—My Antwerp correspondent sends me the following:

"I can record that the Belgian Army in all its classes is confident, well equipped, well horsed, and ready for any emergency, and that when the time comes it can move forward in numbers at least equal to those at the outbreak of the war.

"An official statement issued here says that the Namur field force has retired safely to its allotted position within the French lines."

BRITISH FACED FIVE CORPS.

Premier Asquith Tells of Their Gallantry Against Heavy Odds.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the British troops in Wednesday's fighting were exposed to the attack of five German army corps. The losses on both sides, he said, were very heavy.

"We have heard from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary force, that in the fighting which took place between his army and the enemy on Wednesday, Aug. 26," said the Premier, "and which appears from French official reports to have been in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Le Cateau, our troops were exposed to the attack of five German army corps, two divisions of cavalry and a reserve corps of cavalry, and a second cavalry division.

"Our Second Corps in the Fourth Division bore the brunt of the cavalry attack, while our First Army Corps was attacked on the right and inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy.

"I regret to say that our casualties were heavy, but the exact numbers are not yet known. The behavior of our troops was in all respect admirable. Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, in a message published this morning conveys his congratulations and sincere thanks for the protection so effectively given by our army to the French flank."

The official Press Bureau says that Earl Kitchener has received a telegram from Sir John French stating that the latter feels strongly the necessity of giving full details of the casualties as soon as possible. He hopes to telegraph some of them immediately. It has been impossible, in the circumstances, to send them up to the present.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.
—Advt.

Summary of War News

The British fleet has sunk two German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers off Heligoland. A third cruiser was set afire and left sinking.

A British destroyer has sunk a German destroyer in the China Sea.

Another British destroyer has sunk an Austrian destroyer off Corfu.

The French War Office announces that the lines of the Allies were held yesterday and that the German advance seems to be slackening.

German Army headquarters in Berlin reports a series of victories, probably in the previous two days' fighting. It states that Gen. von Kluk has defeated the English Army at Maubeuge and threatens to surround it, that eight corps of the French and Belgian Armies have been defeated in a battle which lasted several days between the Sambre and the Meuse, that four Belgian divisions from Antwerp have been repulsed losing many guns and prisoners, that the army of the Crown Prince continues its advance toward the Meuse, and that the Crown Prince of Bavaria has repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

Germans have burned and sacked the City of Louvain, alleging that civilians fired on the troops. Unconfirmed reports say that many non-combatants were slain.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary force, reports that his troops were attacked by five German Army Corps and cavalry on Wednesday in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Le Cateau, and that their casualties were heavy. He does not state the outcome of the battle.

The Russian Army continues its successful march through Eastern Prussia. It has now reached Allenstein, which is 60 miles south of Königsberg. Another Russian Army is about to invade Western Prussia with the intention of marching on to Berlin.

British marines are in force at Ostend. The Germans are reported to be only twenty miles away.

The Belgian Congo has been attacked by German troops.

Japanese cruisers, which attempted to approach the Tsing-tau fortifications, were fired on. One German shell is reported to have found its mark.

BRITISH STORY OF BATTLE.

Clash at Charleroi Described by the Men Who Fought There.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 28.—When the history of the tremendous struggle in the neighborhood of Mons and Charleroi, a titanic combat lasting five days, is written, the historian will pen perhaps the most glorious chapter which has even been or ever will be added to the history of British and French arms.

From the lips of those who took part in it, from the wounded out of the battle of giants, from the refugees who fled from their blurred and blackened homesteads and their villages devoured by fire and shattered by shell, I have during the last two days heard enough to be able to piece together the story of a struggle which dwarfs all the decisive battles of the world.

British Spirit Unbroken.

The German Army endeavored to break through the numerically inferior lines in front of it. It did not—crush them back it did, but still I can give the assurance that the awful ordeal through which the British forces passed has left them with all their spirit and with a determination of which nothing will be asked in vain in the future stages of the campaign.

[Here the correspondent takes up his story of a meeting with the British wounded, some of it probably elided by the censor.]

It was all so quietly said that I could not help casting my eyes again over the trim, khaki-clad figure of the little soldier who had come through that ghastly ordeal, come through it to tell me a few short hours after it was over that he was eager to be with the forces at the front again. "And," he added, "I shall have to go to England without a cap. A shrapnel bullet knocked mine off in the darkness."

I turned to his companion. "Yes," he said, "that's the story. It was the first time the German artillery really got at us. As a rule their big gun fire was mighty poor, though they did go in for quantity. In the trenches we used to watch the German gunners trying to hit conspicuous parts of Mons, and every time they missed we gave them a cheer which they could hear.

"They are not shots, either. It was really astounding what they could miss. I think we can beat everybody at marksmanship."

"And the British artillery?" I asked.

"Why, it was magnificent. If there had only been more of it! But there the Germans got us. As it was, it was perhaps a good deal more than they ever expected. The artillerymen, too, were desperately cool. On one occasion, I think it was late on Monday, we held a position about five or six hundred yards from the German lines. We could see them quite clearly. They were mostly standing up. Fresh troops, I think they were, being brought up for another attack.

"The order was given to us to fix bayonets. It was evidently to be a charge—the thing we, especially the ——, had been waiting for. In the sunlight our bayonets flashed, and we waited for orders.

German Fear of Bayonets.

"The Germans must have seen our bayonets flashing, for down they went on their faces. If there is one thing they fear, it is a bayonet attack. There developed suddenly a hail of

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

bullets, and the order to charge did not come.

"We retired a little way after that, and before night fell advanced to much the same position again. Just as darkness came we could see the ground well in front of us simply littered with German dead. It cost us a lot, too.

"At one time early next day we got within a couple of hundred yards of their dead. I am sure we must have nearly wiped out those in front of us."

Often No Cover in Trenches.

"At times," another soldier declared, "we could hardly hold our rifles—they were so hot. Often we had in the trenches no cover of any sort. We had just to dig up a heap of earth a foot high or so, and, lying behind it, pelt away for all we were worth.

"Our shooting, I can assure you, was as steady as though our men were at the rifle ranges, and ever so often in front of our positions we could see the dead accumulating in great heaps. Far away on my right I saw at one time British cavalry charging. We took the risk and looked up to see it. Upon my word, it was a magnificent sight! I was too far off to see what happened when they got home, which they did with magnificent dash. I don't think they lost heavily, at least, not very heavily, for we saw them get back again."

"And the Germans? What do you think of them?" I asked.

"Not a great deal as shots, but the way they came on again and again throughout the day was great. They are a brave lot, and it took us all our time to hold them back; they had such enormous numbers.

"Well, we won that day, but a general order was being carried out all along the line. I got my vaccination [this with a smile and a glance at his wounded arm] just at the end of the business. We are far away now from where we fought. The Germans have got the positions, but they won't get us down in the end. I and my friends will soon be back again."

From others I have gathered how furiously for days the fight raged against the French forces on the right of the British. The English soldiers speak in highest praise of the coolness under fire of the piou-pious—(French infantry).

Over Charleroi the devastation of the shock of battle rolled forward and backward during the terrible days of combat. The mining town, severely damaged by the Germans on their first approach, is now a hideous desolation. It was on the side of the town towards the French border that the series of struggles waxed most furious. The French artillery worked tremendous havoc in the solid German ranks as time after time they swept on to attack, or retired to gather strength again.

Worn Down by Numbers.

In the end, however, the fierceness of the successive onslaughts was too much for the exhausted French troops, against whom the ever fresh legions of the enemy were hurled. It was here, indeed, that the long encounter was really decided. Gradually weight told—weight of regiments and of artillery. With a recklessness which must have cost more than can be readily imagined, the German commanders poured their solid phalanxes of soldiery on the French positions, and gradually the French position became worse.

With magnificent heroism the men held their positions. If they gave a yard the enemy bought it at tremendous cost. But they were ready and prepared to pay it, and pay it they did.

The final order to retire came. Slowly the French positions on the right of the British were given up throughout Tuesday. Night came on, and far into the night it continued.

What slaughter that night covered will probably never be exactly known, but those who went through it—the air thick with shrapnel shells and flashlights presaging the swift shower of bullets—went through the worst, perhaps, that war in all its hideousness can provide.

British Joked in Trenches.

The wonderful thing of it all is the marvelous spirit of the British soldier. In the middle of a serious narrative a smile will break over his face. He will tell you a joke from the trenches and make you laugh at the sallies of comrades near at hand while bullets were whizzing over his head.

It makes you as certain as he is that the end, be it far or near, will be victory.

For the moment success has favored the Germans. The Allies have moved back toward their base. That movement will go down in history as perhaps the greatest there has ever been. It has been carried out in, I am convinced, excellent order. Its effect on the whole campaign has yet to be seen. It has also to be seen whether the magnificent exploit of the British forces on Wednesday, an exploit which will live second to none in our military history, will have, as it may well have, any effect on the phase of the struggle which will now open.

It shows that, after all its terrible experiences, its long days and nights in trenches, rained down upon with harbingers of death, the spirit of the British troops is that which the nation knows and loves in its soldiers.

Meanwhile I believe the French are making Herculean efforts. An army estimated at over a quarter of a million men is being gathered, and its task is to break through the German line. On that movement will certainly depend the fate of the whole of the operations between the French borders and the French capital.

366 BRITISH WOUNDED HOME.

First Hospital Ship from France Reaches Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 28.—The first hospital ship from France arrived here tonight with 200 British wounded from the first battle at Mons.

Nearly all the men were injured by shell fire.

SERGEANT'S STORY OF MONS.

Describes the German Attack as Seen from the Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Standard publishes a vivid account of the fighting at Mons, taken from a letter of a Sergeant in the British Army to his brothers. The letter says:

"Well, we know now what it is like to be in battle. It came to us unexpectedly at a time when we had given up hope of seeing the Germans. The first inkling we had was just after reveille, when the cavalry pickets fell back and reported the presence of the enemy in strength on the front and left.

"In a few minutes we were all at our posts without the slightest confusion, and as we lay down in the trenches our artillery opened on the beggars in fine style. It was a fine sight to see the shells speeding through the air on the way to pay our respects to Kaiser Bill and his men. Soon they returned the compliment, but they were a long time finding out anything approaching the range, and didn't know of our shelters.

"After about half an hour of this work, their infantry came into view along our front. They were in solid square blocks, standing out sharply against the skyline, and you couldn't help hitting them. It was like butting your head against a stone wall.

"We lay in our trenches, with not a sound or sign to tell them what was before them. They crept nearer and nearer, and then our officers gave the word. A sheet of flame flickered along the line of trenches, and a stream of bullets tore through the advancing mass of Germans. They seemed to stagger like drunken men suddenly hit between the eyes, after which they made a run for us, shouting some outlandish cry we could not make out.

"Half way across the open another volley tore through the ranks, and by this time our artillery began dropping shells around them. Then the officer gave an order and they broke into open formation, rushing like mad toward the trenches on our left. Some of our men continued volley firing, but a few crack shots were told off to indulge in independent firing for the benefit of the Germans, (that trick was taught us by Brother Boer,) and our Germans did not like it at all. They fell back in confusion and lay down wherever cover was available. We gave them no rest, and soon they were on the move again in flight.

"Then came more furious shelling of our trenches and after that another mad rush across the open on our front. This time they were strongly supported by cavalry, who suffered terribly, but came right up to the lines. We received them in the good old way, front ranks with bayonets and rear ranks keeping up incessant fire. After a hard tussle they retired hastily, and just as they thought themselves safe our mounted men swooped down on them, cutting them right and left.

"This sort of thing went on through the whole day without bringing the Germans any nearer to shifting us. After the last attack we lay down in our clothes to sleep as best we could, but long before sunrise we were called out, to be told we had to abandon our position. Nobody knew why, but, like good soldiers, we obeyed without murmur. The enemy's cavalry, evidently misunderstanding the action, came down on us again in force, but our men behaved very well indeed, and they gave it up as a bad job.

"Their losses must have been terrible. Little mounds of dead were to be seen all along the line of their advance to attack, and in the retreat we picked off their cavalry by the score."

BOULOGNE EXPECTS UHLANS.

Resigned to Fate of Capture Even, and Not Panic-Stricken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 28 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—It would not surprise us to see German cavalry come into this town at any moment now. I hear that they were at Arras yesterday, and there is nothing to prevent the Uhlans from dropping in for a visit in quite their usual casual way, if they discovered a desire to see Boulogne.

I fear that people in England are still not thoroughly awake to the extent of the present battlefield. To report the approach of the Germans at a place, far from where they were last seen, doubtless gives people in England a shock. Then imagine what it gives to the poor folks here, who never expected to find themselves on the German route.

But here, as in London, naturally, we have not been able to imagine the vast continental area on which the armies of European democracy are at war with the legions of Germany.

At Boulogne we look eastward to a land absolutely obscure in the thunder smoke. We do know a little more than you, perhaps, being on the verge, but it is not exactly the sort of news which the censor would yet allow to be printed.

I can only say that when I left England yesterday I also felt the weight of the general depression. That has lifted a little.

The French are meeting the menacing emergencies as rapidly as they arise. I can say no more than that this is only the beginning of the night and that affairs will look ominous and dreadful for sometime. Yet one must be prepared not to start at everything which looks like something big.

At the moment Boulogne is resigned to its probable fate. The town is recognising that it may have to be sacrificed to the common weal of Europe, though some days ago it was horrified at the prospect, for the menace loomed up suddenly and was unexpected.

There is not a sign of panic today, the more as we know that though we did not foresee that this would happen to us, it was foreseen long since by those who have our destinies in their charge. We, therefore, believe that if we can endure, all will be well in the end.

In the meantime the business of the place continues. The women manage the hotels and shops, for their husbands are at the front, though they do not know where that is, and their brave cheerfulness in business hours is heartening. They try to show that they do not mind very much. Only when you discover them alone with their children around them do you realize with what their minds are filled.

Certainly there is an air of general comradeship in affliction in Boulogne, which enables one to see so early in the war that it is not all ill that will come out of it when the guns cease firing.

DON'T FEEL THEIR WOUNDS.

German Bullets Almost Painless—Kaiser's Men Can't Stand Bayonets

BOULOGNE, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is comforting to learn that dozens of the wounded hardly suffer at all. The bullets are so small and come with such velocity that they drill a hole even through the bone and disinfect it as they pass by reason of the heat.

One man I saw had been shot through the pit of the stomach, the bullet having gone out at the back, just missing the spine. In two days after the wound had been received the man was sitting up, asking the surgeon when he could go back, and if it would be more than a week before he could face the enemy again.

Some of the men did not know they were hit until several hours after receiving their wounds, believing, if they felt anything, that they had merely got bruises.

All the men are anxious for bayonet work, and agree that it is only the German officers who stand up to it at all, while the privates are almost all bayoneted in the back, their officers shooting them with their revolvers to force them to face the charges.

RIFLE TOWN'S CASH BOX.

Uhlans Take 130 Francs, but Leave a Tip for the Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 28 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—Ghent is quiet, the danger of German occupation is considered past, and the Burgomaster has requested the people who had withdrawn the Belgian flag to hang it out again.

A fugitive from the south of Flanders says that eight Uhlans appeared at Alost, telling the inhabitants that 4,000 more were in the immediate neighborhood, and that if the townspeople did not keep quiet they would set fire to the place.

They ordered that the town cash box be handed over to them and found 131½ francs in it. They took 130 francs, leaving an I. O. U., "Received for Emperor Wilhelm II.," but 1½ francs were left as a tip for the police.

MANY MARINES IN OSTEND.

Large British Force Landed There to Protect the City.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British marines in force now control Ostend, says a dispatch to The Times. They were landing all day yesterday, and several quick firers were brought ashore early today.

The men present a splendid appearance and all are eager for a speedy meeting with the enemy. The work of disembarkation is proceeding with smoothness and precision.

Meanwhile the approaches to the station are thronged with sightseers and citizens, who express regret that the marines were not landed sooner.

The British officers say they did not land sooner because of objections by the local authorities, who held a meeting in the town hall, where several prominent local officials objected to the British landing on the ground that it would frighten the hotel visitors.

The fighting at Snaeskerke on Tuesday changed the minds of these objectors, and the city fathers forthwith asked and the British Government sent marines.

Germans Eager to Seize Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The country around Ostend for many miles appears to be free of Germans at the moment. I was able to spend several hours yesterday upon various roads leading southwestward from here and Nieuport, within a radius of twenty miles, without seeing a sign of them.

The whole situation here is changed. I must not say how many men are landed, but a belt of country, a few miles wide around the town, was thoroughly scouted yesterday by men who softly whistled and sang "My Little Gray Home in the West," and similar ditties.

A minimum number of street lamps were lighted last night as a precaution against bomb dropping from airships.

Ostend is not less likely to be a mark for them than Dunkirk. There seems to be a strong likelihood of the Germans making an effort to capture the coast towns from here to Boulogne, though they will have battles to win first.

Ostend was not occupied by the British a day too soon. The flat country between here and Dunkirk for several miles inland is so low in parts that it can be flooded just like large tracts of Holland.

REPORT NAMUR FORTS SAFE.

Not Ready to Surrender, According to Story of Belgian Cyclists.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Havas News Agency says that two motor cyclists attached to the Belgian Army, who arrived in Paris this morning from Namur, state that the forts at Namur are still holding out and that they are not even ready to surrender.

FOLKESTONE, (via London,) Aug. 28.—Several Belgian wounded from Namur have arrived here, but it is difficult to get any connected account of the fight there. They say the Germans bombarded continually from Friday till Sunday, and they think it was the superior range of the German guns that gave them the victory.

A German shell exploded in Marchovelette Fort on Saturday, and put the largest gun and one six-inch gun out of action. Two hundred Belgian soldiers, while trying to escape, were practically annihilated by German shrapnel and machine guns.

Ammunition began to run short in some of the forts on Sunday, and more ammunition was sent for, but the town fell at midday Sunday, before the ammunition arrived. The Belgian soldiers made a splendid retirement, which was covered by the French troops.

BERLIN IS EXULTANT.

Report of Defeat of British Causes Particular Joy.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, L. I.)—It is difficult to describe the fierce exultation of all classes in Berlin over the news of the British reverse at Maubeuge, as announced officially from army headquarters today.

The German resentment against England for having "injected herself into this conflict" and for calling in Japan, a yellow race, is so deep that news of the surrender of the British Army on the Continent would be received with more joy and satisfaction in Berlin than tidings of the fall of Paris.

It is reported here today that part of the British force is at present shut up in Maubeuge.

The Berlin populace, inspired by the announcement from military headquarters that the "iron ring" is making its way around the French, British, and Belgian forces from Cambrai to the Vosges, exhibits little concern regarding the situation on the eastern frontier of Germany. It has full confidence that the task on the west line will be speedily finished and that the victorious German armies will then make sharp work of clearing German soil of the Russians.

CAVALRY BREAKS FRENCH LINE

But Assailants Are Checked and Allies Plan to Foil Attacks.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A Times dispatch from Boulogne says that it is asserted that German troops, presumably cavalry, broke through the French lines near Arras, in the Province of Pas de Calais. The French moved up with rapidity, it is stated, and have the situation well in hand.

The dispatch added that the allied troops are being swiftly arranged to deal with any further attempt to break through their line between Dunkirk and Lille.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 28 (via London).—Absolutely no news of any sort regarding military operations between Germany and the forces of the Allies has been permitted to come from Germany to Rotterdam for two days.

It is known, however, that military operations on a tremendous scale are in progress, and it is understood that the Germans are throwing themselves against the line of the Allies with unprecedented fury.

Americans arriving from points on the Rhine say that large numbers of wounded are being brought into that district.

FOG HID GERMAN ATTACK.

Guns Had Been Aimed at Namur Before It Came Up.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to The Telegraph from Folkestone says that a number of Belgian cyclist soldiers who have arrived there from Namur declare that the fall of that city was mainly due to the presence of a heavy fog, under cover of which the Germans attacked. One of the soldiers, who wore the remnants of a uniform of the 13th Regiment, said:

"When the fog became very thick, enveloping all the forts of the town, the Germans began moving up under cover of a terrific bombardment which continued two days without cessation. The enemy had sighted their guns before the fog came on and their aim was excellent. One of the first things hit was our wireless station.

"The noise of the cannonading was horrible and Namur soon became impossible, as it was practically demolished.

"We made a dash out and suddenly ran into a body of Germans, whom we engaged hand to hand. We dispersed them, although there were only sixty in our little band, but in the fight we lost our bearings and groped blindly through the fog and smoke for a long time before we found our way.

"Meanwhile there was a continual boom of heavy artillery and the whistle of shells overhead. Gradually, however, the sound of the bombardment grew fainter, and at dawn it had practically ceased.

"The fog then lifted and from the hills we could see the ruins of the town from whence we came. Famished and exhausted, we pushed on, eventually finding ourselves in France, from which place we went to Folkestone."

AUSTRIA WARS ON BELGIUM.

Asks Our Minister to Take Charge of Her Interests.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome quotes a dispatch received there from Vienna saying that Austria has declared war on Belgium.

The American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, has been asked to take charge of Austrian interests there.

HORDES OF CAVALRY SWEPT BRITISH BACK

In the First Clash at Tournai 700 Were Attacked by 5,000, Survivors Say.

INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES

British Infantry Effective Against the Solid Formation of the German Line —Numbers Told.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Boulogne, describing the fighting at Tournai, says that 5,000 German cavalry may have overwhelmed a little British force of 700, "but not before its own ranks were sadly thinned, nor yet without having recourse to the base expedient of mounting quick-firers on Red Cross wagons.

"The British stood their ground to a man, and seem to have suffered heavy losses. Even at the terrible disadvantage of at least ten to one, the British infantry and artillerymen held their own when the horses of the Uhlans seemed suddenly to sweep down from nowhere. A survivor says there must have been 3,000 Uhlans alone. The British survivors are emphatic in their indictment of the German use of three Red Cross machine guns."

The Times correspondent at Boulogne says the German cavalry, which for hours had been stealthily gathering in Tournai, burst from the streets leading to the British position, and swept round the flanks. Preliminary checks did not affect their ultimate force of destruction.

In the phrase of a British private, "there were swarms and hordes of them. They came on like waves."

The British guns had done their work, yet in the long run the sheer weight of numbers in men and horses told its tale. Three hundred of the troops with the convoy fought their way from the field and escaped by the Cambral highway.

A second battle was fought south of Tournai. A British force of 3,000 men with artillery bivouacked, after a long forced march, at about 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the tired troops had just settled down to rest when they were attacked by machine guns at short range.

The British soldiers fought well, but soon the trenches became untenable. Lying flat on an open plateau they sent withering volleys into the Germans, who were advancing in close formation, and piles of dead and wounded lay on every side. In this battle, which lasted an hour and a half, the British lost grievously in officers. After the fight the troops retired in good order.

In the neighborhood where this fight took place many of the British have been engaged with the enemy on five successive days.

BELGIANS TO GERMAN FARMS.

Able-Bodied Men Ordered to Go Help with the Harvest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 28.—(Dispatch to The London Daily News)—An order has been issued by the Germans for all able-bodied men between 17 and 42, resident in Leige, Tongres and the neighborhood, to proceed at once to Germany to help get in harvest.

Large numbers are refusing, and the result is a further immense influx of refugees into southern Holland.

BELGIAN QUEEN MAY FLEE.

Yacht Ready to Take Her to England if Another Zeppelin Attacks.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Aug. 29, 2:30 A. M.—The New Courant says that the people of Antwerp fear another visit, not merely by one but by many Zeppelin dirigibles.

The inhabitants of houses in the vicinity of the Royal Palace have left their homes and that locality is closely guarded.

Steam is keut up constantly on the royal yacht. At the first sign of trouble the Queen and Princess will be taken to England, the paper states.

SOCIALIST ORGAN PROTESTS.

Berlin Vorwaerts Says Nothing Is Being Done to Relieve Misery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A copy of Vorwärts, the Berlin Socialist organ, received in London, points out that while the Government asked for $1,250,000,000 to carry on this war, they have not provided even $5,000,000 to stem the flood of misery which is slowly but surely inundating the empire.

WAR A CURE FOR CRIME.

Not One Case of Burglary in Paris Since Mobilization Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—I have previously remarked on the singular absence of crime in Paris lately, and I now learn that since Aug. 2, when mobilization began, not one case of burglary has fication, though the department had any prisoner been taken to the Anthropometric Department for identification, though the department has been exceptionally busy taking measurements of more than 2,000 suspicious individuals and foreigners arrested on chance, all of whom are now released.

CUBA'S WAR MEASURES.

President Would Borrow $8,000,000 More and Tax Sugar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The President today in a special message to the Senate asked permission, owing to the crisis brought on by the European war, to increase the recent $10,000,000 loan from J. P. Morgan & Co. by $5,000,000. He proposed also to tax Government employes receiving more than $100 monthly 5 to 10 per cent.; to put a tax of 25 cents on each sack of sugar weighing 300 pounds; to float a loan of $3,000,000 payable from the sugar tax, and to use a part of the lottery funds in succoring those without work.

Thousands of workless cigarmakers paraded today before the City Hall, carrying banners, demanding bread or work, and making speeches.

Osler Advises Typhoid Vaccination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—Sir William Osler writes to The Times, urging compulsory anti-typhoid vaccination for British troops, citing statistics of the United States Army.

Feed the Needy of the Paris Stage.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A buffet has been opened by the societies of actors and actresses for needy stage people, of whom there are thousands in Paris. Not a theatre here is open. Two meals a day will be given to any actor, actress, or theatre employe at the buffet.

LILLE COMMANDER IS NOW DISGRACED

French General Who Evacuated City Without Attempting Defense Promptly Transferred.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 28.—I learn from an Englishman who was present at the evacuation of Lille that Gen. Persin, who commanded the French troops in the town, has since been transferred to another post as Inspector of the artillery reserve.

The evacuation of the town was an error in every respect, for the defense was never tried.

In fact, the Germans were not threatening the town and had not entered it.

Up to midnight on Wednesday there were no British troops in this area, and the rumor that they were acting in conjunction with the French in this manoeuvre was entirely without foundation.

Gen. Joffre visited the town on Wednesday.

GERMAN RIFLE FIRE POOR

But Their Handling of Quick-Firers Is Praised.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—To the Matin's correspondent at Chartres, a colonial infantryman, wounded at Charleroi, told his experiences in the battle.

"We marched with our African comrades against the Prussian guard," he said. "We advanced in bounds amid the humming bullets, using every bit of cover we could. We felt intoxicated with the joy of battle.

"I couldn't say how long the action lasted. All I remember is that we fired our last shot within fifty yards of the enemy. Then it was the pitiless thrust of cold steel. It would have given us the victory, for however intrepid and steady are the troops we fight against there are no soldiers in the world able to resist the Turcos' bayonet charge.

"My regiment's effort, alas! was broken by quick-firers skillfully hidden in the ruins of an old factory. We were obliged to fall back and we suffered heavily, but we have the consolation of saying that we made enormous gaps in the Kaiser's crack regiments."

All the wounded at Charleroi agree that while the German rifle shooting was poor, they used the quick-firer with great intelligence. Quick-firers, however, are easily unmasked, and the French 75-millimeter gun cuts them out of action two minutes after they are located.

TELLS OF HEAVY LOSSES.

American Girl Returns to London from Nursing Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Miss Elsa Bristow of Des Moines, who spent two days helping wounded British soldiers on the Continent, arrived in London today. She brought letters from several of the English fighters to their families in this country.

Speaking of her experiences, Miss Bristow said that from all the reports she had heard the British soldiers fought to the last, inflicting terrible losses on the Germans. The Englishmen described their enemies as fierce fighters. Many Englishmen had with them German trophies from the field of battle, showing that there must have been close fighting.

The reinforcements, which Miss Bristow saw on the Continent before she left for London, were full of fight and anxious to get to the front.

PRAISE SCOUT WORK OF FRENCH AIRMEN

Aeroplanes, Says Expert, Are Safe from Bullets 1,000 Yards Up.

GREAT FORCE IN SERVICE

Best Civilian Aviators Are at the Front—Three German Airships Reported Destroyed.

PARIS, Aug. 28, 6:20 P. M.—The value of aeroplanes in scouting work is a subject of discussion among technical observers.

"Our military aviators are rendering invaluable services," says the Temps, quoting an authority on aviation whose name is omitted for military reasons. Continuing, the Temps says:

"Our aerial forces are infinitely superior to those of Germany. Besides, some hundreds of military aviators—all our best civilian airmen—are in the service. Brindejonc des Moulinais, Roland Garros, Eugene Gilbert, and Jules Vedrines are all at the front. Vedrines has just completed a raid with an apparatus of extraordinary power. Something more will be heard of this later.

"The experience of our air peoples shows that an aeroplane is safe from bullets when 1,000 yards high, and at 2,000 yards an aviator still can observe accurately with the naked eye. As our fliers can guide a machine with one hand and use glasses with the other, the masses of the enemy cannot escape observation.

"The most difficult thing is to determine commands by discriminating among the uniforms. One danger to the French airmen is from our own soldiers, who have not learned to distinguish our aeroplanes from those of the enemy. I would suggest that we do not fire upon aircraft at all unless absolutely sure that we know their identity."

The Journal de Maine-et-Loire at Angiers publishes a letter from one of the French frontier fortresses in which the writer complains of the loneliness of the life there. It would appear from the letter that the garrison watches constantly for German aircraft. Three German airships, it is asserted, have been brought down while the aviators were throwing bombs.

FRENCH REGIMENT AMBUSHED.

Unarmed and Resting When Germans Charged Them in Alsace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—The truth about the withdrawal of the French troops from Alsace is that a body of French, probably a whole regiment, fell into an ambush laid by three German regiments.

The Germans hid themselves in the forest, hedges, and ditches until the French had piled up their arms and were lying down to rest on the ground. The Germans then opened a murderous fire. The French rushed to their arms, but by the time they had got hold of their rifles large numbers had been killed or wounded. None the less, the remainder charged the Germans and inflicted severe losses. The confusion caused by the surprise attack nevertheless compelled the French to withdraw all their forces in that region behind the frontier line.

During the French retreat one regiment lost its rear company, which was blown up by a mine. Their comrades marching ahead of them in the line of retreat suddenly heard a terrific report and saw a column of smoke, and when the smoke cleared away there was no rear company left. Every member of it had been exterminated.

ENGLAND TO USE INDIAN TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

sideration, not only to India itself but to us. But I am able to state that, so far as external aggression is concerned—of which I hope and believe there is no prospect, and I should like to say there is scarcely a possibility—in spite of these heavy drafts on the Indian army the Indian frontiers will be fully and adequately secured.

"As regards the risk of internal troubles, I believe that the enthusiasm which pervades all classes and races in India will render anything of the sort altogether impossible.

"That enthusiasm has found vent in many different ways—in some cases by gifts of great liberality for the service of the troops in the field. I was told only yesterday by the Viceroy of India that some of the principal Indian Princes had sent a gift of fifty lacs of rupees (about $2,500,000) for the use of the troops in the field, and there has been, on a varying scale, a number of offers of the kind.

"I feel confident, therefore, that the action we take will meet with a most enthusiastic reception in India, and I believe it will be approved by your Lordships, the House of Commons, and by public opinion here generally."

Asquith to Address Meetings.

Premier Asquith has decided to address meetings in the principal cities in the United Kingdom in order to make plain the cause of the war and to set forth that it is the duty of every man to do his part to make the issue a successful one for British arms. The Premier has directed letters to the Lord Mayors of four cities in which he says:

"The time has come for a combined effort to stimulate and organize public opinion and public effort in the greatest conflict in which our people have ever been engaged. No one who can contribute anything to the accomplishment of this supremely urgent task is justified in standing aside.

"I propose as a first step that meetings should be held without delay, not only in our great centres of population and industry but in every district, urban and rural, throughout the United Kingdom, at which the justice of our cause should be made plain, and the duty of every man to do his part set forth.

"I venture to suggest to your Lordships that the four principal cities over which you respectively preside should lead the way. I, myself, am ready, as far as the exigencies of public duty permit, to render such help as I can, and I should be glad with that object to address my fellow-subjects in your cities.

"I have reason to know that I can count upon the co-operation of the leaders of every section of organized political opinion."

ENGLAND EXPECTS SUCCESS.

"There Can Be but One End if the Nation Is Resolute."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Westminster Gazette in a striking article says:

"There can be but one end to the great campaign if the national army remains intact, and the nation is resolute to pursue the war."

The Westminster Gazette remarks that Sir Edward Goschen's report regarding the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany is not only a contribution to history, but a document of extreme interest for those who look at the big factors in this struggle. The report shows the extreme importance the Germans attached to their rush through Belgium and their keen appreciation of the dangers which were ahead of them if they were cut off from that part of their strategy or if they failed to carry it out according to their timetable. Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, said rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was her inexhaustible supply of troops.

Taking the Germans at their word and interpreting events in the western area in the light of events on the Russo-German frontier, "in what way," asks The Gazette, "can they expect to dispose of France so as to enable the army now in the western area to be withdrawn and used against the Russians in the East? There is only one way, and that is to deliver such a smashing blow that the French Government will be compelled to make peace and so enable the peaceful withdrawal of the German Army.

"Possibly it was supposed that a blow to France would stop the Russians and cause them also to make peace before crossing the frontier in any serious sense. Or a third conjecture may be that the German Staff rated the Austrian Army so high that they thought it capable of stopping the Russian advance until the French campaign was finished.

"One or the other assumption appears necessary to make sense of the German General Staff's idea of a crushing blow to France as a preliminary to a campaign against Russia, for if France keeps her army in being and refuses to make peace, the operation of withdrawing the German forces in order to turn them against the Russians must become impracticable.

"Now it is too early to presume upon anything, but we may at least take courage to hope that these German assumptions are in very perilous condition. Whatever else has happened, the German time table must by now be very seriously disarranged. 'Loss of time in going by the south,' said Herr von Jagow, 'would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier.'

Russians' Speed a Surprise.

"These last words are very significant. They imply that Herr von Jagow supposed that the Russians would not be up to the German frontier in any early period of the war. They are well over the frontier, well past some of the most difficult country in their line of advance, and making much more rapid progress than either friends or enemies expected.

"The Austrians have so far proved of little use in checking them, and are likely to have their hands full in defending their own capital.

"In the western area the allied forces have suffered reverses, but the Belgian resistance has been invaluable as a delaying factor, and there is, we are confident, no chance either that the French Army will be annihilated or that the French Government will be forced to make peace.

"The support of this country and the advance of Russia are in these respects the decisive factors differentiating the present situation from that of 1870."

At a meeting of county gentlemen of Middlesex, held today in the Westminster Guildhall, Major Hall of the Eastern Command Staff said:

"The War Office, which has been very reticent about its plans, believes that the war is going to be long and exhausting, and the question for us is, How long can we keep going?"

Major Hall, who had been delegated by the War Office to attend the meeting, also said that the recruiting figures since the outbreak of the war totaled 140,000, but the War Office had set out to raise 500,000 men. He said bigger buildings to care for the influx of recruits and speakers to tour the country and emphasize the vital necessity of joining the colors were wanted.

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GERMANS DESTROY LOUVAIN—EASTERN FORTS FIRE ON JAPANESE FLEET

GERMANS BURN AND SACK LOUVAIN

Non-Combatants Were Slain, Say Unconfirmed Reports from Holland.

GERMANS ACCUSE CIVILIANS

Say They Fired on Troops, but Belgians Say Germans Fired on Comrades by Mistake.

ART TREASURES DESTROYED

Magnificent Gothic Buildings Ruined—Belgian Minister Files a Protest with Secretary Bryan.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The War Information Bureau makes this announcement:

"The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs reports that on Tuesday a German army corps, after receiving a check, withdrew in disorder to the City of Louvain. The Germans on guard at the entrance of the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired upon their countrymen, whom they mistook for Belgians.

"In spite of all the denials from the authorities, the Germans, in order to cover their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who had fired on them, whereas the inhabitants, including the police, had all been disarmed more than a week before.

"Without inquiry and without listening to any protest, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately.

"The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings, and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on trains, the destination of which is not known, and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city. The splendid Church of St. Peter, the university buildings, the library, and scientific establishments were delivered to the flames.

"Several notable citizens were shot. The city, which had a population of 45,000, and was the intellectual metropolis of the Low Countries, is now nothing more than a heap of ashes."

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—A correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt reports that Louvain, in Belgium, bitterly punished for the uprising of its civilian population, has almost ceased to exist.

TELLS OF LOUVAIN'S SACK.

Report from Holland Describes German Destructiveness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TERNEUZEN, Holland, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Louvain was sacked on Wednesday night by the Germans. A large part of the population is reported to have been slain. All the noble public buildings, including the Town Hall, the library, and the university, were destroyed.

That is the tale of horror disclosed at Malines by fleeing refugees, and confirmed by the Procureur and by escaped notables from the destroyed city.

Germans Fired On Own Troops.

What seems to have happened is that a German army, defeated at Malines on the previous day, fell back upon Louvain in some disorder. Reaching the town in the evening, the German fugitives were fired upon in error by their own troops. Rage at this misfortune and chagrin over the defeat seem to have inflamed them to engage in an attack upon the population and the destruction of the city, whose monuments belonged as much to civilization as to Belgium.

It is not possible to put on paper the accounts of the fugitives. They were given in gestures and broken exclamations rather than in sentences. The purport was always the same, that the civil population had done nothing, but that Wednesday night, when the retreating Germans soldiers began to arrive, suddenly the Germans became angry and began to slaughter, pillage, and destroy. From what was told me nothing remains of Louvain but ruins, nor of its population but fugitives.

It is possible that when the full story comes to be told it will be found that the horror is not quite so great, for all accounts are from people fleeing for their lives; but among those people were four civic dignitaries who were in the city during the night, and who were actually in the hands of the Germans, but escaped. Their stories are the basis of the statements which follow.

Say the Populace Was Unarmed.

They are inclined to think it was the Germans' rage at their defeat at Malines which started the outbreak. They declared emphatically that since the unopposed occupation of Louvain by the Germans a week ago, the civil population had given no cause of offense.

The attack upon the unarmed population came suddenly, the Germans firing in the streets, going from house to house, pillaging and setting houses on fire. Neither age nor sex was respected. Almost all the clergy were shot, including one English and one American clergyman.

The work of destruction continued throughout the night. In the morning those officials who had taken refuge in a church were driven out of town at the point of the bayonet, but not killed.

On the road from Louvain to Antwerp crowds of pitiful refugees could be seen—nuns fleeing from their cloisters, priests from their churches, the sick carried on their beds, the aged tottering along with the help of their children, all who could carrying some poor article of household furniture. In one cart were collected seventeen children, evidently from several families. Another handcart held an old, palsied woman, pushed on by her grandchild. All were fleeing to Antwerp as a city of refuge—a city which shudders in the darkness in fear of midnight bombs. Among the train of fugitives were ambulances of the Belgian Army, in which German wounded have been carried to Belgian hospitals.

SAYS PEOPLE WERE SHOT DOWN

Refugee from Louvain Charges Germans with Massacre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I made the best effort possible to penetrate through to Louvain or vicinity.

I got to a point east of Malines and then found it absolutely hopeless to go further, for I was beyond the last Belgian outpost.

The countryside was deserted. All the peasants have fled before the Germans.

Reluctantly I turned back and encountered M. Eugene Paquet, a business man of substance and integrity, who had from a friend of high official position, who had fled from Louvain, a direct account of the night's horrors.

The inhabitants were ordered out into the streets, and volleys were fired into them. Then the men and women were separated on different sides of the street and the men were driven forward out of town at the point of the bayonet, many being killed.

The news which came from Malines today suggests that this action at Louvain was not the result of the mad rage of a body of soldiers, but is part of a plan to fight the Belgian Army with such weapons as to immobilize it without too great an expense of Germany soldiery.

"WAR ON POSTERITY."

So London Chronicle Characterizes Burning of Louvain Treasures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on "Vandalism at Louvain," after enumerating the art treasures of the Hôtel de Ville, the university library, and the other college buildings, says:

"All this and much more has been razed to the ground by the Germans, not as an inevitable incident in a bombardment or in street fighting, but in cold blood as a punitive measure.

"It is said the Belgian civilians fired on the German troops. The Belgians deny it, but, suppose it were true; what then? Would any one say, if Cossacks rode into Dresden or Munich and shots were fired at them from the steps of the Dresden Royal Gallery or the Pinacothek, that they were justified in burning those great art collections? Yet the case is an exact parallel.

"It is treason to civilization. War on non-combatants is bad enough, but this is war on posterity to the remotest generations. It is tragic for individuals to die; but in a few years we must die, anyhow, and others will come after who may more than replace us. But these trophies of art and civilization, these triumphs and stepping-stones of the human soul, need never have died; and now, dead, they are irreplaceable."

The editorial suggests that it is the Kaiser's duty to have the officers responsible for the destruction of Louvain court-martialed and cashiered, and adds:

"Whether he takes this course or does not will make no difference to our duty, which is to assure Belgium at once of what redress we can. There are some injuries that cannot be recompensed in money.

We do not mean that the Allies, if victorious, should indulge in reprisals. It would not undo the burning of Louvain for us to burn down Nuremburg. But we do seriously suggest that any terms dictated to Germany should include a demand that specific art treasures from the Berlin, Munich, and Dresden Galleries should be handed over to the Belgian nation.

PROTESTS TO WASHINGTON.

Belgian Minister Makes Formal Complaint Against Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—E. Havenith, the Minister of Belgium, this afternoon filed personally with Secretary Bryan the official protest of his Government against the destruction of the Belgian city of Louvain by the German forces. The Minister described the punitive measure adopted at Louvain as "another German atrocity."

"I bring this knowledge to the United States," he said sadly, "for it is not only Belgium who has to mourn. This thing concerns the whole world."

The loss of the old church of St. Pierre was mentioned in the protest, and the destruction of the "jewel of Gothic art," the Hôtel de Ville. The protest concluded as follows:

"Americans, many of whom have followed courses at this illustrious alma mater and have received such cordial mater and have there received such cordial hospitality cannot remain insensible to this outrage on the rights of humanity and civilization, which is unprecedented in history."

Secretary Bryan said that he had received the protest, but had no comment to make.

Official confirmation of the destruction of Louvain was received at the German Embassy today in the following wireless message from Berlin:

"The civilians of the Belgian town of Louvain perfidiously attacked German troops while fighting and were punished by the destruction of their city."

The French and Belgian Governments had previously filed with the United States and other neutral nations protests against the attack upon the City of Antwerp by a German war balloon. In speaking of these protests today, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said that on the first day of the war France had violated the neutrality of Belgium by sending four airships across Belgian territory for the purpose of blowing up bridges across the Rhine. These aircraft, he said, dropped bombs into the German town of Coblenz. As for Antwerp, said the Ambassador, it was a fortified city and was on that account liable to bombardment. In Germany, he said, women and children and other non-combatants were removed from fortresses liable to attack.

WORKS OF ART DESTROYED.

Louvain's Splendid Gothic Hotel de Ville and Church of St. Pierre.

The mediaeval Louvain was the most important city in the territory now included in Belgium until the fourteenth century, when its commercial activity gradually declined after a bloody civil war. A little later it regained its importance in another way, becoming a great seat of learning after Duke John IV. of Brabant founded there in 1426 the Louvain University, which, until its destruction, was still the leading university of Belgium.

Early in the fourteenth century Louvain had a population of more than 50,000, and was a prosperous centre of the woolen trade, its guild of weavers numbering more than 2,400. Its population in 1910 was 42,200, and Baedeker described it as "a dull place."

Its complete destruction, however, means the loss to the world of some of the finest examples of Gothic architecture. The most remarkable building in Louvain was the Hôtel de Ville, a rich and ornate example of pointed Gothic. It was built by Mathieu de Layens, master mason, who worked on it from 1448 to 1468. It had three stories, each with ten pointed windows in the principal façade. At the four corners and from the centre of the gables sprung six slender octagonal turrets, terminating in open spires. There were three façades, each lavishly enriched with sculpture. In the niches were statues of men who figured in the town's history. The corbels supporting the statues bore reliefs representing scenes from Old and New Testament history.

Opposite the Hôtel de Ville was the fine church of St. Pierre, in the form of a cross, with a lower tower to which the spire called for by the design had never been added. It was built between 1425 and 1497 on the site of an older church. In it were seven chapels, two of them decorated by fine pictures by Dierick Bouts, formerly attributed to Memling. Much of the iron and brass work was that of the master artificer, Jean Matsys. An ancient tomb in the church was a monument of Henry I., Duke of Brabant, who died in 1235.

Four other interesting churches in Louvain were St. Gertrude's, St. Quentin's, St. Michael's, and St. Jacques's. In the last was a fine De Crayer representing St. Hubert.

The Louvain University had been established since 1679—in the old Cloth Workers' Hall, a building dating from 1317, with long arcades and graceful pillars supporting the upper stories. The university library contained 70,000 volumes and 500 manuscripts. Attached to the university were four residential colleges at which the number of students in recent years had averaged 2,000. In the sixteenth century, when the university was in its meridian glory, it had 6,000 students.

DR. S. L. GULICK IN LOUVAIN?

American Peace Advocate Believed to Have Been in the City.

One American clergyman, who at last accounts was believed to be in Louvain, was the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who has been for twenty-seven years a missionary in Japan. Dr. S. N. D. North, who returned this week from Brussels, to which he went on his way to the International Church Peace Conference in Constance, which the war prevented, said in Washington last night that Dr. Gulick had crossed with the American delegates on the Lapland, sailing from New York on July 18, and that on leaving Constance he had intended to go to Louvain.

Dr. Gulick was a missionary in the interior of Japan for nineteen years. For the last seven years he has occupied the Chair of Systematic Theology in the Doshisha University at Kioto, and was also a lecturer at the Imperial University of Kioto in the department of comparative religion. He was one of the founders of the Oriental Peace Society at Kioto, which later became a part of the Peace Society of Japan.

Dr. Gulick spent most of this year in traveling over the United States in the interests of a better understanding with Japan. During his trip to the United States his volume, "The American Japanese Problem," was issued here. He spent three months in California studying the Japanese situation there. He went to Washington and held several conferences with Secretary Bryan, urging the passage of a law allowing a certain maximum immigration annually from any land, that maximum to be a fixed percentage of the number of its nationals already in this country.

MALINES A DESERTED CITY.

Only 200 Inhabitants There of 60,000—Half the Houses Ruined.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I have just been talking to the latest refugees from Malines, who left there yesterday about 4 o'clock, during a lull in the fighting. Out of 60,000 inhabitants, said a business man, hardly 200 were left in the town. Many are dead; the rest have fled.

"It has been a hell," he said. "Since Monday the town has been shelled by one side or the other. The cathedral, the square, and half the houses are in ruins. Old people and young have been killed. Yesterday I found a quiet man of 83, whom I had known for years, lying in one of the trenches by the roadside, utterly exhausted by his flight, with his face in a pool of water.

"Of a family of seven who were friends of ours not one is left. A shell struck their house on Tuesday morning, and all were killed.

"The Germans seem to have brought up heavy siege guns for use at Antwerp and to be aiming them at Malines. Their numbers are most accurately given at 30,000.

"The Belgian army had retired just beyond the town two days ago, but the German fire continues. Probably they will advance and occupy the place today."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Germans continued to bombard Malines today, destroying or damaging most of the monuments, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ostend. They have not entered the town, however.

Thursday's bombardment continued for forty minutes, the population taking refuge in cellars. When the bombardment had ceased the authorities ordered the population to evacuate the town, which they did in good order.

The bombardment was resumed at 8 o'clock this morning and continued until noon, when most of the population fled.

The damaged buildings include the Hotel de Ville, the Church of St. Pierre, which was totally destroyed; the Courts of Justice, and the Cathedral of St. Rombold. The tower of the cathedral remains intact, but the famous chimes were destroyed.

THREATEN BRUSSELS' ART.

Germans May Seize Museum Treasures Unless Fine Is Paid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Victor Boine, a resident of Brussels, who succeeded in getting clear of the city on Tuesday, has given me an interesting account of life there during the German occupation.

To all intents and purposes the town when he left was in a state of siege. Soldiers were standing with fixed bayonets at every corner, and all the public buildings, including the railway stations, schools, Post Office, and maison du roi, being used as barracks. Soldiers were only billeted in private houses in suburbs.

So far as the centre of the city was concerned the behavior of the troops was exemplary, but in the outlying districts there has been much pillaging, hardly a wine cellor or fowl run having escaped the attention of the soldiers.

Burgomeister Max has become a popular hero. Count von Arnim, when the troops marched into the city, offered his hand to the Mayor, who, with a wonderful blend of dignity and courteay, replied: "Sir, I must beg to be excused, for I cannot treat you as a friend."

There is every sign that most of the necessaries of life will be plentiful for some time to come, though eggs, butter, and milk have been commandeered in huge quantities by the army. Bread made with yeast is no longer obtainable.

When the Mayor was reminded that at 8 o'clock last Monday night the time limit for the payment of the war levy of £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) would expire, he pointed out that the municipal exchequer was empty and that the bonds of the banks had all been taken to Antwerp.

On Monday afternoon he received a letter from the Military Governor stating that if the money due was not immediately forthcoming certain steps would be taken to obtain it.

M. Max could only reply that it was absolutely impossible to raise such a sum at present.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says that of the German war levy of $40,000,000 on the City of Brussels only $200,000 has been paid, and the Germans say that if the rest is not made good they will seize the pictures and works of art in the museums.

SAW MOTHER MUTILATED.

Belgian Girl's Story of Alleged Atrocity by German Soldier.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 28.—I heard by chance this morning one of the most shocking stories of German ferocity that so far have been authenticated.

In a tobacconist's shop I found a girl behind a counter crying bitterly. She told me that her sister had just arrived from Liege. A party of Germans had been billeted at the house of the girl's mother, just outside the town. The gray-haired old woman had done her best for the soldiers, and when they were leaving they pretended to be grateful to her.

One of them extended his hand as if to shake hands with her, but at the same moment, as she put forth her hand, another German standing beside her raised his sword and hacked off the poor old woman's hand at the wrist.

There is every reason to believe this story true in every detail.

Before leaving Brussels the German leaders ordered M. Madaux, editor of the Etoile Belge, to fill his journal with dispatches supplied by the Wolff Agency. M. Madaux refused, whereupon the Germans demolished his machinery and then issued from another press false editions of La Métropole of Antwerp.

CHARGES KILLING OF NURSES.

France Presents Affidavit That German Shot Three of the Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—France has submitted to the United States and other neutral Governments a sworn statement that after an engagement at Moncel a German officer fired on three Red Cross nurses, killing two and wounding the third.

Marcelle Jouy, a nurse, who was wounded, swore that after the battle on Aug. 15 she was attending the wounded with two other nurses, when a German officer opened fire on them from a distance of less than thirty feet. A bullet shattered her arm, she said, and she fainted. On recovering consciousness she found that her two companions were dead beside her, with bullets in their bodies. All three nurses, her statement says, plainly wore the insignia of the Red Cross.

The French Government, protesting that the act is in violation of the Geneva Convention of 1906, says it exemplifies the savage character of the war.

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THE WAR SITUATION.

Germans Advance in Eight Armies—Threaten to Pierce Allies' Line—Strength of Russian Armies.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Northern France is now cleared of the troops of the Allies from Arras to Calais, and the way lies open for the advance of the German invasion to the French second line of defense on the River Somme. The left of the line of the allied armies has been drawn back and is being stubbornly held by the British troops between Arras and Maubeuge. No mention in the reports is made of any French troops between Arras and Maubeuge, nor has there been mention of the arrival of British reinforcements at the front. It is certain, however, that Great Britain has been rushing to the front as fast as transportation could be provided all of her regular army except her coast garrisons. The fifty-five-mile stretch from Arras to Maubeuge would require a force of 200,000 men for its defense, and this is exactly the estimated strength of the mobile portion of the British regular Army.

The day's developments show clearly that France is following the plan of operations drawn up by Gen. Ferron, who was Minister of War from 1887 to 1889. This plan was given at length in this column of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday, Aug. 22, when it was stated, "The French should not contest the Northern Belgian border, but they should leave it open to induce the Germans to attack by this route. • • • A strong French Army was then to advance into Germany down the Moselle and gain the advantage of cutting the German line of communications." The first part of this plan has now been carried out; the second part of the plan should be developed in the next few days unless the French are overwhelmed by the strength of the German advance.

The German advance is now developing in eight distinct columns of varying strength. On the north is a strong turning column estimated at 70,000 men, which crossed the French border east of Lille, and is now threatening the left of the British line between Arras and Cambrai. East of this is the army under Gen. von Kluk, which is attacking the British line at Maubeuge. Next to the east is the army under Gens. von Buelow and von Hausen, estimated at 300,000 men, that is trying to pierce the French line west of the Meuse River. The army of Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, operating from Neufchateau, in Southern Belgium, is making an advance in force against the French line near Mezieres.

The strongest army in the southern theatre of operations seems to be that of the Crown Prince, which is advancing from Metz and Luxemburg against the French line between Verdun and Montmedy. Only less strong than the above is the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, which is operating from the Saar River against the French line south of Nancy. A small army under Gen. von Heeringen is advancing between Strassburg and Colmar to drive the French out of the Vosges Mountains. An Austrian army is operating in the district from Mülhausen to the Swiss border. The distance between the above advancing columns is such that they seem to be separate armies, though they may be combined in groups under one head for combined movements to obtain definite objects.

Dispositions of Allied Armies.

The division of control of the allied forces cannot be so definitely given. The British forces from Arras to Maubeuge must form one command. The Sambre and Meuse theatre of operations between Maubeuge and Mezieres would naturally form one group. The troops holding the line of the Meuse between Mezieres and Verdun are probably the command charged with the ultimate defense of the gap between Reims and Verdun in the French fortified lines. The Verdun-Nancy line of forts, or military curtain, must form one command, as does the Epinal-Belfort curtain. The troops between Nancy and Epinal, now holding the line of the Meurthe, belong to the army charged with the defense of this gap in the fortified line. There is also the army of two corps, about 70,000 men, under Gen. Pau, which has recently withdrawn from Mülhausen.

The line of the Allies has been drawn back on its flank until it now occupies a bow extending from Arras through Meziere and Nancy to Belfort. The Germans have had a complete success in the first stage of the war, in driving back the Allies, at every point. They have not yet, however, inflicted a serious blow on the allied armies, which could come only by cutting off and destroying a part of their forces. The Germans appear to be making a determined effort to accomplish this at two points. One is east of Maubeuge, where success would give them a chance to cut off and destroy the British Army. The other is at Montmedy, where success might have even greater results. To defeat the German plan the Allies must either hold firm against the German attack, must divert the attack by an aggressive move at some other point, or if their line is about to be broken through must retreat early enough to withdraw their forces in good order to the next defensive position in the rear.

The Russian Armies.

The disposition of the Russian forces is now more clearly developed. Their principal army is in East Prussia, and has pushed forward rapidly from its base of Kovno and Vilna until it now occupies an advance line extending from Tilsit southwest to the vicinity of Thorn. Poland has been stripped of troops in the south and west and the Polish Army has been moved north to form the left flank of the above advance. A portion of the Polish Army is in the vicinity of Lublin opposing the Austrian columns that have advanced from Przemysl in Galicia to Krasnik, thirty miles south of Lublin. The southern Russian Army is pushing forward against Lemberg and the passes through the Carpathian to the south.

In 1909, when the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina led to a Russian protest which was suppressed by the German threat of war, Russia changed the stations of the corps of her active army from their normal peace locations and established the greater part of her active armies within striking distance of her western frontier. This new disposition consisted of four corps at St. Petersburg, four corps at Vilna, five at Warsaw, five at Viev, two at Odessa, five at Moscow, two at Kazan, three in Caucasia, and one on the Don. This change in disposition of forces explains the early advance of the Russian Armies in force.

A study of the above army stations indicates the probable strength of the Russian armies now at the front. Two of the St. Petersburg Corps are probably retained as a mobile army to drive off any German raiding force in Finland or the Baltic Provinces. The army invading East Prussia would appear to be made up of two corps from St. Petersburg, four corps from Vilna, five corps from Moscow, and two corps from Kazan, forming an army of thirteen corps, 500,000 men. The Warsaw Conscription District has five corps, 200,000 men, of which possibly two corps have been sent south to delay the Austrian advance, while three corps have moved north into East Prussia. The Southern Army is probably composed of five corps from Kiev, two corps from Odessa, and one corps from the Don, a force of 300,000 men.

There are three corps in Caucasia that might be sent to the western border. It is highly probable, though, that they will be retained on the Turkish border, ready for use in case the Turkish "oppression" of the Armenians should call for Russian intervention.

The total Russian force at the front is estimated to be about 1,000,000 men. The reserve divisions are by now moving forward to reinforce the field army, and should raise it to 1,500,000 men by the middle of September. Authentic figures put the number of men in Russia who have received military training at 5,000,000; in addition to these, she has an equal number of untrained men who can be called to the colors and trained for garrison duty. It is possible that Russia has called 8,000,000 men to the colors, and it is possible for her in time to put 4,000,000 of these in her armies at the front.

KIAO-CHAU SHELLS JAPANESE FLEET

Two Small Cruisers Venture Within Seven Miles of Forts and Draw Fire of Germans.

RETURN ONE SHOT AND FLEE

Japanese Await Allied Fleet with Long-Range Guns of Australian Dreadnought.

TSING-TAU, China, Aug. 28.—Two small Japanese cruisers yesterday drew the first shots from the Tsing-tau fortifications. Several shells dropped around one of the cruisers, whereupon the vessel fired one shot in reply and withdrew. It is reported that one German shell found its mark.

The Japanese vessels approached evidently with the purpose of reconnoitring. They were within seven miles of the forts and plainly visible. Several shots from the forts dropped around the leading cruiser, raising columns of water, whereupon the vessel veered eastward and got away at full speed, after having fired one shot.

During the engagement a German aeroplane flew out over the sea.

It is estimated here that the forts will be able to hold out eight months. They are still receiving fresh food supplies. The Shang-tung trains are arriving and departing as usual.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—Military men here say the warships of the Allies, including the Australian dreadnought, which is expected in China waters soon, will be able to bombard Tsing-tau with safety owing to the range of their large guns, which is greater than that of any of the guns in the German fortification.

Germans Flock to Tsing-tau.

SHAN-TUNG, China, Aug. 27 (delayed).—German reservists from distant parts of China are still entering Tsing-tau. Many of them, khaki-clad, are along the railway between Wei-Hsien, Province of Shan-Tung, and Tsing-tau. The first German outposts are at a village twelve miles from Tsing-tau. It is there that the bridge has been broken.

The outer line of defense runs from the small River Litsun through the mountains, about eight miles from Tsing-tau. This line is not strongly fortified, and the real defense probably will be made across a narrow neck of land, only three-quarters of a mile long, three miles from Tsing-tau.

The mountains within this line are named Moltkeberg, Bismarckberg, and Iltisberg. Powerful guns are in position on the slopes leading to these mountains. The defenses are strengthened by barbed wire entanglements and mines on the plain between the two ranges of mountains, while trees have been felled and villages burned.

The Germans expect the Japanese will easily take the outer range of defenses, after which an artillery duel will follow between the attackers and forts on the mountains.

TOKIO, Aug. 29.—The second Japanese squadron reports that there are no German ships outside of Kiao-Chau. The squadron drew the fire of the forts, but was not damaged. The men, it is reported, are in the highest spirits.

The commander of the first squadron has reported to the Navy Department that his torpedo flotilla ran into a typhoon. The vessels were scattered and five men lost their lives as a result of the storm.

Count von Rex, the German Ambassador to Japan, left here this morning for Yokohama on a special train. Some Germans and a crowd of Japanese at the railway station silently witnessed the Ambassador's departure, exhibiting only curiosity. A strong police guard was on hand. There was no manifestation.

The attitude of Austria during the conversations regarding the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth is causing comment among the diplomats, and is said also to have puzzled the Japanese Foreign Office.

It appears that a few days ago the Austrian Government ordered its Ambassador in Tokio, Baron Muller de Szentgyorgy, to approach Baron Kato, Japanese Minister of Foreign Relations, and request his consent that the Kaiserin Elizabeth be allowed to proceed to Shanghai and there be interned. Baron Kato agreed to this, and the British Ambassador, through Baron Kato, also signified his willingness on the following day.

The Austrian Ambassador afterward visited Baron Kato and announced that the Kaiserin Elizabeth had been disarmed at Tsing-tau and that the crew had proceeded to Tien-tsin. The following day the Austrian Ambassador demanded his passports, saying that this did not mean war, but a severance of diplomatic relations.

Germany Seizes Japanese Funds.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says the Telegraaf, a local newspaper, asserts that the German Exchequer has taken steps to seize all Japanese balances in German banks.

The official Information Bureau says that the Japanese Admiralty officially announces that the blockade of the coast of the German leased territory of Kiao-Chau has been declared as beginning at 9 A. M. on Aug. 27.

BRITISH CABLES TO JAPAN.

Official Correspondence All Passing Through This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—All the official Government correspondence between Great Britain and Japan is passing through this city in coded cable messages. Ordinarily the route for such messages is from London to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, across Siberia, and from Vladivostok to Japan. Now the route is from London to New York, to San Francisco overland, thence by cable to Guam, thence by Japanese cable to Tokio.

Some of the code messages run 300 words in length, and the correspondence is brisk.

JAPAN'S BLOCKADE NOTICE.

Admiral Kato's Proclamation Given Out at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Japanese Embassy was notified from Tokio today of the blockade of Kiao-Chau. The text of the note, signed by Vice Admiral Kato, commander in chief of the Second Japanese fleet, was cabled to the embassy and was as follows:

I hereby declare that on this 27th day of August, 1914, the entire coast extending from 120 degrees 10 minutes east and 35 degrees 54 minutes north to 123 degrees 16 minutes east and 36 degrees 7 minutes north (the entire coast of the leased territory of Kiao-Chau) has been placed in a state of blockade by a competent force of his Imperial Japanese Majesty's ships under my command, and that the said blockade continues in force, and further, that the neutral vessels in the zone of blockade are allowed twenty-four hours within which to withdraw from the said zone.

Any vessel that attempts to violate the blockade will be dealt with in conformity to the law of nations and the respective treaties between the Empire of Japan and the neutral powers.

Given on board his Imperial Japanese Majesty's ship Suo, this 27th of August, 1914.

BRITISH PEERESSES' DEVOTION TO ENGLAND

Ready to Give Their Nearest and Dearest in the Empire's Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—The following letter, signed by five women of title, is addressed to the press:

"The undersigned have all got near relations serving with the colors. Most of them have got near relations who have borne and are bearing a part in the gallant and sanguinary battle which the British Army is fighting against heavy odds on the northeast frontier of France.

"We know not what their fate has been or yet may be; but if it is their fortune to die for their country, we shall not show our sorrow as for those who come to a less glorious end. A white band around the arm will mark both our loss and our grief; but it will do more; it will express the pride we feel in knowing that those who are nearest to us and dearest have given their lives in their country's cause.

"EVELYN DEVONSHIRE,
"MAUD LANSDOWNE,
"BEATRICE PEMBROKE,
"EDITH CASTLEREAGH,
"ELSIE KERRY."

ROTHSCHILD PARTNER MADE BELGIAN HOSTAGE

Germans Order Baron Lambert to Pay $2,000,000 of Brussels War Levy--Ernst Solvay $6,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that, as the Burgomaster of Brussels has not handed over the forty-million-dollar war levy, the German Military Government has designated as hostages Ernst Solvay, who has been described as the Belgian Carnegie, upon whom it has imposed a tax of 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000,) and Baron Lambert Rothschild, who has been taxed 10,000,000 francs, ($2,000,000.)

SEIZED UNDER U. S. FLAG.

British Take a Coaster Suspected of Contraband in Far East.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—The steamer Hanametal, which has been captured by the British and taken to Wei-hai-Wei, flies the American flag. She has been in the coasting trade between Vladivostok and Tsing-tau. She is owned by a naturalized American.

The Hanametal last sailed from Shanghai ostensibly to remove the women and children from Tsing-tau, but in some quarters here it was believed she carried contraband of war. Before leaving Tsing-tau for Shanghai she dismissed her British crew and shipped a crew of Germans. This aroused the suspicions of Willys R. Peck, the American Consul at Tsing-tau, who warned her captain against traffic in contraband.

Available shipping records show no American steamer Hanametal. There is, however, an American steamer named Hanamet, belonging to W. Katz of Shanghai. The Hanamet is a vessel of 3,302 gross tons, and was built in 1873. She is 375 feet long.

Published by Authority of The Automobile Club of America

THIS official test, which started on March 28 and ended on August 18, was conducted for the purpose of officially demonstrating the mileage and service of

PENNSYLVANIA Oilproof VACUUM CUP TIRES

Ten 37 x 5 V. C. Casings were purchased by A. C. A. officials of dealers at widely scattered points, unknown to the tire manufacturers, in order that official figures on *regular stock casings* might be assured.

Under the conditions governing the test, the manufacturers were privileged to withdraw any tire which suffered a severe injury. Under these conditions only one casing was withdrawn.

The tires were equipped on two Lozier cars and an official A. C. A. observer accompanied each car every day.

Under rigid A. C. A. rules, the manufacturers were excluded from all participation in conducting the test, further than having a representative present, and the results were committed beforehand to official record and publication, whether favorable or unfavorable to the product.

The official figures covering each of the nine tires finishing the test follow:

Tire	Miles	Eliminating Cause	Tire	Miles	Eliminating Cause
1	9220	Blew out. Never deflated.	6	5700	Punctured by screw at 3290 miles. Worn out.
2	8840	Cut by sharp stone at 7610 miles. Blew out at point of injury.	7	4300	Cut by sharp stone at 2390 miles. Blew out at point of injury.
3	7900	Bruised. Blew out. Never deflated.	8	5820	Cut at 5690 miles. Blew out at point of injury.
4	8540	Cut by sharp stone at 3380 miles. Blew out at point of injury.	9	10164	Worn out. Never deflated.
5	2080	Cut and bruised by sharp stone at 1040 miles. Blew out at point of injury.			
		Total mileage of nine tires			60,844
		Average mileage for each of nine tires			6,760.4

No tire manufacturer could afford to take the slightest degree of chance of failure in such a test—perfect confidence of success being the only possible basis on which to proceed.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, - JEANNETTE, PA.
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 1889 Broadway at 63d Street
Branches in All Principal Cities. *An Independent Company with an Independent Selling Policy*

DEFENDS BOMB THROWING IN ANTWERP—CANADA'S FIRST DETACHMENT SAILS

DEFENDS ZEPPELINS FOR ANTWERP RAID

German Reservist Says Presence of King and Military Stores Laid City Liable.

LAST STROKE AT ENGLAND

Air Fleet and Navy to be Used as Final Resort—Advance of the Russian Army.

Speaking yesterday in the new February-September courses of New York University at the request of the German Department of the university, Otto Wislecenus, a reserve officer in the German Engineering Corps whom the war has held in this country, analyzed the present situation on the Continent.

Concerning the storm of criticism directed against the Germans because of the dropping of bombs into Antwerp by a Zeppelin, Mr. Wislecenus, who seemed to believe that the King of the Belgians was residing with the Queen and her children in the royal palace in the city, rather than in the forts outside, said:

"It is not to be denied that this first use of a Zeppelin spread fear and terror even though innocent persons may have suffered. One must not forget, in considering this Antwerp incident, that as the Belgian King is Commander in Chief of his army and therefore liable to military attack, it would not have been contrary to any rules of civilized warfare if the bombardment had resulted in his death. But further, authoritative sources confirm the fact that stores of food and ammunition magazines exist in the centre of the Belgian city below the houses, and therefore the guilt for the destruction of private houses and for the killing of civilians must be charged to the Belgian military authorities, who should have placed these stores of food and ammunition, against which the German attack was probably directed, in military strongholds outside the city itself. The German rules of warfare prescribe the placing of all military perquisites in the fortifications themselves, and the residential parts of cities are thus not made liable to attack.

"An enormous investment of money is represented in these Zeppelins. There is no doubt that Germany will risk them, but only when a great prize is in view—that is, when the anticipated return is worth the investment. Then, however, Germany will set these agencies in motion with fullest energy, and we may rest assured that both sea and air fleets will leave the trail of their progress in honorable words on the pages of history."

In the event of delayed successes on land in east and west, Mr. Wislecenus thought the sea and air fleets would be the means used by Germany to force England to grant honorable terms of peace, should England attempt to dictate too severely. He said that no hesitation or indecision would mark Germany's action in the war, even though she incur the hatred of her enemies.

"Despite the successes of the German arms, considerable anxiety is felt occasionally for Germany's ultimate situation because of the unlimited hordes of Russia," he continued. "The question is, Will Germany, whose main strength evidently has been concentrated against its western foes, be powerful enough to stem the Russian tide in the east with the aid of her ally, Austria-Hungary?

"Germany counts on advantage over Russia not only because of Russia's poor military organization but because of a certain lack of skill in military science and strategy credited to the Russan General Staff. Russian advance against Germany is opposed by a line of fortifications which must be shattered, and the Russian attack, since the fortifications are in the form of a huge concave curve with its centre toward the west, must be ready to defend itself on three sides.

"The principal German fortresses opposing Russia's forces are, starting from the north, in the order named: Koenigsburg, Danzig, Thorn, Posen, Liegnitz, Oppeln, and Cracow. Even if the Russian host succeeds in breaking through this line at any point, the danger for Germany is not crucial, as it will be difficult for the invaders to defend themselves against the cutting of their lines of communication."

Otto Wislecenus and his brother, Heinrich Wislecenus, are the guests of Prof. Lawrence McLouth, head of the Department of German of New York University. They are consulting architects and architectural art experts of Hamburg, and came to New York a month ago to procure a picture of Shakespeare which was wanted in connection with the obtaining of proof of the authenticity of the portrait of Shakespeare from which Gerard Janson's bust was modeled.

ANTWERP AGAIN ATTACKED?

Correspondent So Reports, but Gives Details of Previous Zeppelin Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Germans again have attacked Antwerp with Zeppelins and bombs.

[Here the correspondent goes on to give details which seem unmistakably to refer to the original Zeppelin attack on Antwerp on Aug. 25. Whether the dispatch is a delayed one, and the date has been changed in the course of transmission, or whether there has been another attack on the city and the censor has eliminated an explanatory paragraph of the following details, it is impossible to say.]

Last night about 1 o'clock I was suddenly awakened by the buzzing sound of motors. I opened my window and noticed in the air south of the great Central station a gigantic apparition which for a moment threw a shaft of light on the town.

A dull sound was heard, which immediately was followed by a crash as of thunder. At a greater distance from me it sent another shaft of light, and a couple of seconds later the same sound was heard, rather like two great vans being dashed against each other with enormous force. When this cruel game had been repeated for the third time the sound of cannon from the forts on the Scheldt and the rifles of the guards in and around the town was heard. The firing of the defenders of Antwerp continued, but the German airship also went on throwing bombs.

Excitement and anxiety seized the people of Antwerp. Men, women, and children appeared in nightdresses in the streets, and ran from one corner of the street to another, hoping to get to a place of safety. At first it was thought that the Germans had commenced a bombardment of the town, and for a moment I believed this was the prologue to a siege. This dreadful cannonade from and against aircraft did not last more than twenty minutes. It was apparent then that the destructive raid of a single Zeppelin was the cause of the alarm, but it had done a great deal of injury in that short time.

One bomb killed two policemen on duty. Another fell on a military hospital, killing and wounding several persons. The barracks of the Fifth Regiment was much damaged.

Most of the bombs were aimed at the chief public buildings. One dropped in the short street between the Exchange and Place de Meir. The dead bodies of a man and woman were discovered under the ruins of a house there. Another bomb fell on the house of a Mr. Mertens, whose wife and one servant were both killed instantly. Another servant had both breasts torn off. This bomb evidently was aimed at the Palais de Justice, as well as another, which dropped in the street near by it and tore the head from the body of a poor old woman who went to a window to see what was happening. When the first excitement had passed people gave vent to their indignation about this inhuman way of conducting warfare. Men and women in groups reviled the German invader. It was noticeable that the bombs fell within the area containing the Hotel St. Antoine, the foreign embassies, Government buildings, and the present seat of the Belgian Government. This morning a great number of Belgian aeroplanes were seen flying above the town.

TO ASK SEAMAN TO EXPLAIN.

Reservist Stirs War Department by Comment on Zeppelin Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It was hinted at the War Department today that some form of disciplinary action probably would be taken in the case of Surgeon Major Louis Livingston Seaman of the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps for his reported comment on the German Zeppelin attack on Antwerp.

President Wilson has forbidden all officers of the regular army, navy, and Marine Corps to comment in any way on the war in Europe. Major Seaman is not a member of the regular Medical Corps, but is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, serving voluntarily under the Medical Reserve Corps act without pay in time of peace. As such medical reservist he was not warned not to discuss the war in Europe and did not, therefore, violate the letter of President Wilson's order, but it is considered highly undesirable that members even of the Medical Reserve Corps should indulge in any comment on the war or criticism of the actions of any of the belligerents, and what displeases the higher army authorities at Washington most is the association of the army with any such comment.

Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, today had on his desk a copy of the telegram which it was asserted Major Seaman had sent to a New York newspaper. It read:

> ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—I am with the dead and wounded of the Zeppelin slaughter. The Germans attacked the city like a hyena in the night, murdering helpless women and children. In the name of civilization let America protest. This was only assassination. I appeal especially to the Peace Society.
>
> LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN,
> Surgeon Major, U. S. A., Reserve Corps.

Gen. Wotherspoon has decided to bring the telegram to the attention of Secretary Garrison when he returns to Washington, with a recommendation that it be brought to Major Seaman's attention. Should Major Seaman acknowledge that he sent the dispatch, it is understood that a recommendation will be made that he be disciplined.

Major Seaman served in the Spanish war with the rank of Surgeon of the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, and was with the Second Imperial Army of Japan at the front in Manchuria in 1905. He is the author of "From Tokio Through Manchuria with the Japanese" and "Triumphs of Scientific Medicine in Peace and War in Foreign Lands."

AUSTRIAN VESSEL SUNK.

British Destroyer Wins in 10-Minute Fight Off Corfu.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A Central News dispatch from Brindisi, Italy, says a British destroyer sank an Austrian destroyer off Corfu, after ten minutes of fighting.

FRENCH PREFER TO CHARGE.

Force in Lorraine Breaks on a Run for German Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Aug. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—During the fighting between the Germans and French on the frontier opposite Metz, the French infantry, when they got within 300 yards of their enemies, fixed bayonets and charged with wild cheers, preferring a hand-to-hand encounter to more subtle tactical methods.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Writing on Aug. 24 to the Matin, a copy of which paper has just reached London, Senator Gervais, representing the Seine district, attributes the French disaster in Lorraine to the cowardice of a division of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

They fled before the enemy, he writes, and compelled a retreat all along the line, thus losing the fruits of carefully prepared strategy and nullifying the French advance beyond the Seille River on Delme and Chateau-Salins.

PLAN FOR ENGLAND'S WOUNDED

Will Be Landed at Southampton and Distributed Widely.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Virtually all the wounded men brought back to England from the front will be disembarked at the Southampton piers, and from there sent to various hospitals in the country. Nearly all the big London hospitals appear on the official list of hospitals which have made arrangements for the reception of wounded men. In the London area there will be established also Queen Alexandra's war hospital, and four other military hospitals.

So far as possible the suggestion of Queen Mary that all wounded should be sent to hospitals in the local area of the patient is being adopted. For instance, a man from Kent would be sent to a Kentish hospital.

Substantial aid is being obtained in answer to Queen Alexandra's appeal for Red Cross funds by means of collection boxes taken out upon the streets by women workers. One of the most successful of these is a little girl 8 years old, who, dressed as a Red Cross nurse, obtained two boxes full of coins in two hours on Bond Street.

FRENCH PEASANTS SEEK NEWS OF WAR

Hear Little of the Fighting Except in Soldiers' Delayed Letters.

ALARMISTS DISCOURAGED

New Ministry Trying to Counteract Wild Stories of German Advance Upon Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The War Ministry has taken office. A new attitude was noticeable when the official communiqués were given to the press. It is evident that all the information possible will be given out for publication.

The officials are all desirous that no attention shall be paid to the alarmists who seem to swarm everywhere, frightening everybody with crazy stories of the Germans' rapid advance on the capital which, in many cases, has caused refugees to hurry here from the north, and has made many Parisians think of going elsewhere.

As a matter of fact, the Allies' line holds strongly, and there are no signs of its being definitely pierced at any point. On the only occasion when any Germans did get through—as in the case of a cavalry division near Lille—they were annihilated by the French field artillery.

Coming through a rural town in the centre of France, I appreciated more than in crowded Paris that the nation was at war and her sons fighting and dying on the northern battlefields. Of the male population of 200, two-thirds are mobilized and are on the firing line. There are loungers in the sunny marketplace, but not the usual throng—now only old men and women. The middle-aged and young women and the boys are in the fields gathering the harvest.

Peasants Eager for War News.

An old dame stopped her knitting and asked me if I could give her news of what was happening. Others crowded about me, among them a one-armed veteran of 1870—the village oracle, who had been cheering the others with the hope that the English troops were also in the battle line. There are no newspapers or telegraph; we seemed back in the Middle Ages. Even letters, all delayed, contain only meagre reports that the sender is still living. The news that England was also at war was not a full certainty—only a hope. I gave them what news I had and left them in the marketplace.

The news given to Paris by the official bulletins is laconic enough, but all that these villagers are likely to know of the history that is now being made will be when some of those who left them in the days of mobilization come back—if they ever do come back.

In one town I visited I noticed that the hands of the town clock remained fixed at 5 o'clock, though the chimes rang the regular hours, and I was told that the clock was still going. The Mayor explained that the hands had stopped exactly at the moment the order of mobilization was posted, and that since then the patriotic timepiece had refused to move them until they should be able to mark a French victory.

Took War Light-Heartedly.

The following extracts from a letter written a week ago by a young Frenchman serving as cyclist on the Alsatian frontier, show the light-heartedness of the French troops:

"I heard the guns for the first time last Tuesday. It was a worse row than all the pans in the kitchen being beaten. My own baptism of fire came later in the skirmish. I was more frightened than the first day I let off fireworks at the seaside.

"I grew rather tired of my job riding about the country with messages. It was lonely, with no one to talk to. All the peasants had fled, and the fields were deserted on account of reports of Uhlans, who do not look very terrible with their blonde and rather stupid faces. They have big lances which they don't know how to use and bigger feet.

"How are things at home? We get no news. I have been riding twenty hours and nearly fell asleep on the machine."

Great Scarcity of Cash.

Everywhere one notices the extraordinary scarcity of cash, although the actual money stringency has been relieved in the south by the timely action of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, which has issued $400,000 in 10, 20, and 40 cent bills. Lyons contemplates a similar issue, if necessary.

Some idea of how money is being hoarded may be gathered from the statement that in one town the local branch of the Banque de France issued $50,000 in silver, which has entirely disappeared from circulation within a week.

Much surprise is expressed that Joseph Caillaux has been promoted twice. At first he was a Sergeant of Reserves, then sub-Lieutenant, and then, by special warrant of President Poincaré, he became Paymaster General.

HERRICK PLANS TO LEAVE.

His Work for Refugees Nearing Completion—Health Impaired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Ambassador Herrick is now making plans to leave Paris soon after Mr. Sharp's arrival. Although it is understood that Washington fully appreciates his great services in the recent crisis—his influence in relieving American refugees extending to Switzerland and Spain—his friends believe that he would prefer to tender his papers to President Poincaré as early as possible.

With the restoration of train service from Switzerland, hundreds of pent-up Americans are now arriving daily. All receive French permits on the train before they enter the Gare de Lyon, and are all listed in advance at the hotels. On account of Ambassador Herrick's popularity with the Paris hotel men's organization, special rates are being given.

The bulk of the relief work has been finished. Mr. Herrick has obtained trains for the refugees as a special favor on the part of the French Government to America, and the Government is also putting French boats on the transatlantic route. The idea that influenced the latter procedure, however, may have been that it would remove any necessity for German ships to fly the Stars and Stripes for the purpose of taking Americans home.

Mrs. Herrick is ill with tonsilitis, and the Ambassador is also near a physical breakdown. He rested for a couple of days, but is again working night and day, finishing the Swiss relief work.

Word from Americans at Deauville, received today, indicates that the authorities now wish foreigners to remain there or leave the country rather than return to Paris.

FRENCH CAPTIVES WAR WORN.

Dutch Observer Says They Are Hungry and Badly Clothed.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 28.—The Cologne correspondent of Der Tyd, writing under today's date, says:

"An endless train rolls into the station at Cologne. In it have arrived 700 French prisoners taken at Mülhausen and Lagarde, Alsace-Lorraine. They were dressed in red trousers and short, dark-blue coats. One could see that that they had been in a fight. They were unkempt and badly in need of a wash and a shave.

"I remember having read somewhere that a French Senator had declared there was a great shortage of shoes for the French troops. I have seen 100,000 German soldiers going to the front, every one of them wearing a brand new pair of russet shoes, heavy enough to withstand any campaign. But there were no such shoes among these French prisoners. Their footgear was of a flimsy character and worn so badly that in most cases their toes were protruding. They ate greedily of bread and drank eagerly the tea and coffee that were handed to them.

"The faces of most of them were blank and expressionless. They conversed among themselves in an undertone. I asked one something about Lagarde.

"'I know nothing,' he answered sullenly.

"But after I told him he was speaking with a Hollander and not with a German he modified his reply to: 'I will say nothing, Sir.'

"In one compartment of this train, guarded by four soldiers with fixed bayonets, sat a French officer, who had refused to give his word of honor that he would make no attempt to escape."

ATTACK BELGIAN CONGO.

German Troops Carry the War Into African Possession.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Libreville, in the French Congo, says the Belgian Congo has been attacked by German troops.

The Belgian Administration, in accord with Great Britain, has taken defensive measures and has informed the French Government of its action.

BRITISH FLEET SINKS 5 GERMAN CRUISERS

Continued from Page 1.

entrance to the German coast and in the neighborhood of Heligoland, it may be certain that the German fleet, if it was at anchor anywhere thereabout, must have heard the firing and have quickly learned the result of the operations.

"Whether it will have the effect of altering the plans of the German Admiral or the advisers of the Kaiser it is impossible to say, but to sit down much longer and learn of nothing but losses on their side cannot have a very good effect upon the morale of the German seamen."

SEA FIGHT IN FAR EAST.

British Destroyer Welland Sinks the German S-90 Off China.

CHEFOO, China, Aug. 28.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Welland has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90.

Three German merchant ships, the steamers Frisia, Hanametal, and Paklat, have been captured by the British fleet and taken to Wei-Hai-Wei. Several refugee women and children from Tsing-tau on board the Paklat were transferred to another vessel and taken to Tien-tsin.

HONGKONG, Aug. 27, (Delayed.)—The German steamer Senegambia, with a cargo of cattle and coal, was made a prize yesterday by the British cruiser Hampshire and the French cruiser Dupleix.

The German steamer C. Ferdinand Laeisz, which sailed from Yokohama on July 26 for New York, arrived here tonight a British prize. It is reported that the German steamers Yorck and Prins Waldemar also have been captured and are being brought here.

The naval prize court is sitting today on its first case, that of the captured collier Elspeth.

MINES BLOW UP TRAWLERS.

Six Vessels in Two Days Their Toll in the North Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—The floating mines continue to do their deadly work in the North Sea.

The latest victim is the Scottish trawler Barrley Rig, five of whose crew of nine perished. The trawler was the sixth lost in two days. The others were:

The Danish schooner Gaea, 3 lives lost out of 6; the Skull Fogetti, another Danish vessel, 4 dead out of 17; the Gottenried, a Norwegian vessel, 8 dead out of 12, and the steam trawlers T. W. Irvin, North Shields, and Crathie of Aberdeen, on which 5 men were killed and 11 injured.

In explanation of the presence of mines, it is suggested here that German mine layers are taking the guise of fishing vessels.

MAY CALL FOOTBALL BRIGADE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The enlistment of a brigade of football players in Lord Kitchener's new army is the latest proposal made here. Both the War Office and the Football Association have received it with considerable enthusiasm.

The Football Association has a membership of 7,000 trained athletes, who, it is suggested, might be better employed in charging the Germans on the battlefield than in charging each other on football fields. The council of the association is to hold a meeting on Monday to decide if these 7,000 men shall be released from their present engagements, and the football fields turned into drill grounds.

DEFENSES OF PARIS ARE FORMIDABLE

Triple Line of Fortifications Among the Strongest in the World.

COULD RESIST 500,000 MEN

City Itself Protected from Bombardment by Ring of Forts Twelve Miles Distant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The fortifications of Paris and their ability to resist a siege are receiving the close attention of military observers, now that Paris is the announced objective point of the German forces, and the French Ministry of War has adopted urgent means of strengthening the city's defenses to the utmost.

While the details of the defenses of Paris are surrounded with strict secrecy by the French military authorities, yet their general character and formidable strength are well known to military experts, who recognize them as among the strongest fortifications in the world.

They consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city: First, the solid wall of masonry, eighteen feet high, extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city thirty-four miles in extent, and, third, an outer girdle of forts, seventy-five miles in circuit, on the heights commanding the Valley of the Seine.

Each Line of Defense Complete.

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defense in itself, the forts being linked together with redoubts, bastion, and glacis which permit a cross fire against approach from any direction. The magnitude of the system is shown by its area, which is 400 square miles.

The wall around Paris and the seventeen detached forts two miles beyond it were built by Louis Philippe. They sustained the German siege of 1870-71, and the outer forts have since been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts, on the hills of St. Germain, Cormilles, and Villiers, are of modern construction, with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best-known and most important sections of the city, including the business sections along the Grand Boulevards, the residence sections on the north and west of the city, and the Latin Quarter and other sections of the left bank of the Seine. Outside of the wall a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, including Neuilly, Argenteuil, Versailles, Vincennes, and many others. The forts of the second and third line of defenses are dotted among these suburbs, protecting them and the approaches to the capital. The wall contains ninety-three bastions and sixty-seven gates. Some of these have been abandoned, owing to the pressure of modern construction and trade. But recent advices received here from Paris say that all the gates still existing are now closed at 8 P. M., with rigid regulations against movements from within or without.

The second line of forts includes the famous fortress of Mont Valérien, which was the centre of attack in the German siege of 1870. It is strengthened by two groups of works—Pautes Bruyères and the Chatillon fort and batteries. South of the city is the row of forts at Ivry, Bicetre, Mont Rouge, Vanves, and Issy; north and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis, and two others at Fort Aubervillers and Fort Charenton, commanding the approaches from the great wood of Bondy.

The outer circle of forts, which are of the most modern type, have from 24 to 60 heavy guns and 600 to 1,200 men each.

Could Resist 500,000 Men.

In all, the three lines of defenses require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts, it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defenses.

Gen. von Moltke, Field Marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of Paris of 1870-71, said in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than 2,627 pieces, including 200 of the largest calibre of naval ordnance. There were 500 rounds for each gun, and a reserve of 3,000,000 kilograms of powder. Von Moltke points out that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of an enemy's country is difficult, if not impossible, until the invader is master of the railways or waterways by which heavy siege artillery can be brought up in full quantity. He explains the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the former siege by saying it would have required 300 heavy guns, with 500 rounds for each gun. The movement forward of these heavy guns would have required 4,500 four-wheeled wagons and 10,000 horses, which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their siege guns, attacking the enciente and ports, and dropping 300 to 400 15-centimeter shells into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attacks, Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then the entirely new and outer third line of defense has been erected, and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more formidable than those which resisted the former siege.

City Protected from Bombardment.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The defenses of Paris are thus described by La Patrie:

"Paris, by its situation, is the stronghold of the national defense. This city is an intrenched camp, protected by three series of works. First, there is an inner girdle of defenses, then a circle of forts, and beyond these a second ring of powerful forts, destined to prevent the enemy's shells reaching the city. Some of the latter forts are twelve miles from the city."

FRENCH CABINET TO FRANCE.

Appeals to the Nation to Preserve Solidarity and Calm.

By G. H. PERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The new Ministry, which is holding Cabinet meetings daily, has among other business agreed today upon a message to the country in place of the traditional programme speech with which a new Government meets the Chambers.

In this proclamation Premier Viviani and his colleagues present themselves, as they are well justified in doing, as the incarnation of national unity and stern resolve that come what may the republic shall not be destroyed.

The Government, so far from attempting to conceal the fact, asks the country to realize that it has before it a hard and perhaps a long struggle. In phrases of dignified eloquence it appeals to the French people to maintain the wonderful solidarity and calm they have hitherto shown and to bear with stoical courage the sacrifices which the defense of the fatherland may require.

Assuredly this appeal will not fall upon deaf ears. It may even be said that it was unnecessary. It may even be read in conjunction with certain measures taken during the last few hours, and it is useful as showing that the governors of France now realize clearly both the gravity and strategic and administrative character of the task before them.

There are a good many holes to slip through. They are being stopped. The France in which we live is not the decadent empire of 1870, but a firmly established democracy, greatly inspired, at the top of its vigor, with one will from end to end. What is now required is patience and dead quietude.

Although this is not stated in so many words in the manifesto, I have reason to know that the Government now recognizes the mistake of the flood of atrocity stories with which the press recently has been filled. It was a mistake, first, because it encouraged the foolish underestimate of German military power. That is now evident, and there will be no more self-deception on this score.

"The Government knows it may count upon the country. Its sons are shedding their blood for the fatherland and liberty alongside the heroic Belgian and English armies. They support the most formidable storm of shot and shell that has ever been let loose upon a people, and every one stands firm. To them glory! Glory to the living and glory to the dead! Thanks to so much heroism, final victory is assured.

"Certainly a great battle is waging, but it is not decisive. Whatever may be the result, the struggle will continue. France is not as easy a prey as the insolence of the enemy imagines.

"Frenchmen, the present duty is tragic, but simple! Repulse the enemy; pursue him and save our soil from his stain. Save liberty from his grasp. Hold fast as long as need be until the end. Lift up our minds and souls above the peril and remain the masters of our destiny.

"Meanwhile our Russian allies march with decided steps toward the German capital that is pervaded with anxiety and inflict many reverses on its troops, which retire.

"We ask of the country all the sacrifices and all the resources that it can furnish in men and energy. Be firm then, and resolute. Let the national life, aided by appropriate financial and administrative measures, continue uninterrupted.

"Let us have confidence in ourselves. Let us forget all that is not of the nation. Face to the frontier! We have the method and the will! We shall have the victory!"

CZAR REPLIES TO WILSON.

Russia the Last Warring Nation to Answer Mediation Offer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia today acknowledged President Wilson's offer of mediation.

All the warring nations have now replied, but none has indicated more than an acknowledgment.

CANADA SENDS FIRST REGIMENT TO FRONT

A Thousand Medal Wearers in Force Which Will Sail from Montreal Today.

ARTILLERY GOES TO CAMP

Salvation Army Officers to Go as Chaplains—Canadian Sentry Shot by Unseen Foe.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 28.—The Princess Patricia light infantry and the first contingent of the expeditionary field artillery with eighteen guns left here this afternoon. The artillerymen will go to the rendezvous camp at Valcartier and will be sent to Europe in about two weeks. The Princess Patricia regiment will go on board the troop ship Megantic at Montreal tonight, and will sail tomorrow.

Great enthusiasm attended the departure of the troops. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia reviewed the regiment, and wished the soldiers good fortune.

The regiment was raised by R. B. Bennett, a member of the Canadian Parliament, and Hamilton Gault, a wealthy citizen of Montreal. It is commanded by Col. Farquhar, an officer of the Coldstream Guards, with Capt. Buller of the British Rifle Brigade, second in command. Hamilton Gault has a Captain's commission while his wife goes under the badge of the Red Cross.

Of the 1,100 men a thousand wear medals for previous service in South Africa, the Philippines and Cuba, chiefly. About 300 men of the regiment are adventurers fresh from Mexico. Jack Monroe, who gained his fame through knocking Jim Jeffries down in a short stage bout, is a private in the ranks of the regiment, which is regarded by military authorities as one of the most efficient ever assembled.

The Canadian artillery is moving on Valcartier today from all assembly points. The detachments will all arrive by Sunday night, when there will be 35,000 men of all arms assembled at the camp. Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced tonight that six Salvation Army officers would go to the front as Chaplains with the Canadian troops.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—At the close of the campaign for the Canadian Patriotic Fund it was announced tonight that this city had collected $882,000, and that when all the returns were in the amount would probably be $1,000,000. Toronto was asked to raise $75,000 for the fund, and it is likely that the surplus will be used for relief work this Winter.

Carlos Warfield, President of the American Aid Society in Toronto, at a mass meeting tonight, said that Americans resident there had decided to raise $100,000 for the fund.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—Gordon Betts, 16 years old, a private in the Fifth Royal Highlanders, was shot in the head and killed today by an unseen assailant while on sentry duty at the canal at Soulanges.

Since the outbreak of the war a guard has been placed over all canals in the Dominion. Soldiers at Soulanges, guarding the canal, have been fired on repeatedly in the last few days.

SIR EDWARD GREY EXPLAINS.

Misapprehension About Neutrality Proposal Cleared Away in Statement

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said he had seen an incomplete publication by the German Government purporting to contain certain proposals alleged to have been made with the idea of obtaining French and British neutrality during the war.

The circumstances, Sir Edward said, were as follows: It was reported to him one day that the German Ambassador in London had suggested that Germany might remain neutral in a war between Russia and Austria-Hungary if Great Britain would remain neutral and secure the neutrality of France. The Foreign Secretary replied that this seemed possible. It transpired, however, that the German Ambassador's proposal was that Great Britain should remain neutral and secure the neutrality of France if Germany went to war with Russia.

This was quite a different proposition, the Foreign Secretary continued, and, in view of France's alliance with Russia, one which could not be entertained.

As soon as the misunderstanding was cleared up the German Ambassador sent an explanatory message to Berlin, saying that the German telegram had not been published, although one based on the initial misunderstanding had been given out.

RED CROSS FUND $47,816.08.

Yesterday's Contributions Totaled $2,642.15—Ready to Charter Ship.

Contributions continue to pour in to the Red Cross for the sufferers in the European war. The question of a steamer to carry the flag of the Red Cross is one that is still being given careful consideration. The Prinz Joachim, of the Hamburg-American Line may be chosen.

Contributions amounting to $2,642.15 were received yesterday at the New York office of the Red Cross. The total received in New York to date amounts to $47,816.08.

The subscriptions acknowledged yesterday were as follows:

James Speyer	$1,000	Guests of Hallock House, Quogue	$10
Rochester Chap., Red Cross	275.50	Mrs. J. G. Bell	10
Mrs. F. Fuld	200	L. Mandelson	10
Through N. Y. Staats Z'tung	163.65	W. G. McCune	10
In mem. of Dr. F. Hartley	100	A. H. Sayers	5
W. G. Wilcox	100	Dr. A. Duane	5
From a friend	100	Miss M. K. Livingston	5
Mrs. W. Clark	100	Mary E. S. Davidson	5
A. B.	100	W. W. E.	5
Lueder & Co.	100	Fanny L. Colt	5
Lenox Banks	50	Mrs. A. C. Friedricks	5
Dr. and Mrs. C. Durham	50	Edna J. Grumbach	5
Mrs. S. Keyser	50	"P."	3
Mabelle F. Lane	30	Mrs. G. V. Tunison	3
Cash	25	Rev. H. E. Clute	2
Mrs. W. N. Clarke	25	Mrs. A. Robinson	2
Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	25	Mrs. F. D. Smith	2
Miss Bergh-Brown	25	Betty & George Moody	1
Mrs. L. V. Ledoux	20		
Peoples' Missionary Society, Cornwall	10		
Total			$2,642.15

Contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, Red Cross office, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or at 52 William Street.

FRENCH GENERAL SLAIN.

Lieut. Col. Mahon, a Well-Known Writer, Also Among the Killed.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company says the French War Office is beginning to publish lists of casualties among the officers engaged in the fighting, and that already one General has been killed.

Among the deaths announced today was that of Lieut. Col. Patrick Mahon, who fell fighting in Alsace. He came of old Irish stock and from the same family as the late Marshal MacMahon, once President of France. He was a regular contributor to the Temps and an author of military works.

Philippe Millet, another writer, also figures in the casualty list among the wounded.

Attitudes of Greece and Turkey.

D. N. Bottasi, the Greek Consul in New York, was asked yesterday if it was true, as rumored, that Greece would align herself on the side of England, France, and Russia and their allies in the event that Turkey cast her fortunes in with Germany and Austria. Mr. Bottasi said he had no official information on the subject, but added that the course outlined would appear to be the logical one if the contingency developed.

EAST PRUSSIA WORRIES KAISER

Continued from Page 1.

actions have begun at Tomasheff, on the Russo-Austrian frontier, fifty miles northwest from Lemberg.

"This means that the Russian armies against Austria are closing in from two sides, namely, on the southeast and on the northwest, sixty miles from the Carpathian range."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—The Russian Embassy here last night received advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russians had occupied Allenstein, East Prussia, sixty-five miles south of Königsberg, after repulsing the Germans, who had brought up reinforcements.

In Galicia, the advices said, the Russian advance continued, and an Austrian regiment had been decimated.

The embassy also received confirmation of the Russian occupation of Tilsit, a town in East Prussia, sixty miles northeast of Königsberg. It is added that the Russians made great captures and that the garrison and population fled.

The Russians have established postal service in East Prussia, and Russian stamps are used.

According to the embassy's dispatches, it was the Russian cruisers Bogatyr and Pallada which destroyed the German cruiser Magdeburg, the commander of which is said to have escaped.

A dispatch from Berlin says that The Reichsanzeiger, the official paper of Berlin, publishes an imperial decree, dated Aug. 17, calling on all Germans in foreign military services to return to Germany.

A message received in Berlin from Erling Bjornson, son of the Norwegian dramatist, asserts that German refugees from East Prussia report many acts of brutality on the part of Russians.

It is reported that Wilhelm Duewell, the Social Democrat journalist, has been admitted as a war correspondent to the German main headquarters at the front.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Col. Osnobichin, Russian Military Attaché here, is quoted by the Journal as having remarked in an interview that he could say without indiscretion that other armies were about to invade West Prussia. After crossing the Vistula, he said, the Russians would march straight to Berlin.

The War Office tonight issued this announcement:

"In Galicia the Russians are taking a vigorous offensive. After successful engagements near [name of place evidently cut out by censor, probably Lemberg,] they are marching on and are now only twenty miles from that town.

"The Germans continue an active retreat toward Koenigsberg."

RESISTED CZAR'S ADVANCE.

Germans Fought Desperately Till They Were Outmanoeuvred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is possible that I may have conveyed the idea in previous dispatches that the Russians had a fairly easy task in East Prussia, as well as against the Austrians. This was far from being the case, but entire absence of details of the fighting make it difficult to realize exactly what happened.

So far as the Russian public knows from official sources of intelligence, the losses have been entirely on the side of the enemy, but arrivals of wounded at the base hospitals in Moscow and St. Petersburg indicate quite definitely that every step of the advance in East Prussia was won by hard fighting up to the last few days, when Russian strategy demoralized the German armies and their retirement became a rout.

There are no data to assist in forming any estimate of the Russian losses in dead or wounded. The gallant charge of the Horse Guards and their capture of a battery of German field artillery was effected at fearful cost, and many of the highest families here are proudly mourning their dead in a feat of arms that recalls Balaklava and the charge of the Light Brigade.

The wisdom of abstaining from any official accounts of losses is based upon sound knowledge of Russian psychology, the Russian being more than most nations inclined to slacken his efforts when matters are going well. He fails, often as not, from not following up an advantage gained. The moment any signs begin to show of this fatal characteristic will be the time to launch upon the nation the fearful account of casualties, which will move another tidal wave of war-like energy through Russia.

One fact is patent: Russia's losses have been solely in the direction in which she is richest—men. Neither guns, munitions nor supplies have anywhere been lost.

Every barrack yard is filling again with a constant flow of new life of a quality such as can be found nowhere today but in an agricultural country like Russia.

CZAR'S ARMY AHEAD OF TIME.

Speed and Gigantic Strength of Mobilization Amazes Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—According to private dispatches from Russia the advance of the Russian Army has taken place much earlier than was looked for and is of a far stronger nature than was expected in Germany. The Russian mobilization was carried through with astonishing rapidity and promptness.

Austria's decision to turn her entire force against Russia proves the serious state that exists in the eastern battlefields.

So far 7,000,000 Russian troops are reported to have been mobilized, and the mobilization is constantly continued. The Siberian armies have been drawn westward.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Antoine de Zwan, the Polish author, has sent the following telegram to The Spectator:

"The mobilization was carried on in Warsaw with indescribable enthusiasm. For the first time since the partition of Poland our peasants took an active part in a national movement. There are more than 400,000 Poles in the Russian Army."

SERVIA'S GREAT VICTORY.

200,000 Austrians Defeated at Shabatz Were Entire Invading Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Servia, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Part of the Austrian troops who after their defeat at Tzer and Jardar had fled to Shabatz, and with the Austrian troops already there fortified the position, now have been defeated, thus accounting for the entire force of 200,000 Austro-Hungarians that had attempted the invasion of Servia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A telegram from Kragojevatz confirms the news that the Austrians have evacuated the Sanjak of Novi Bazar.

Two Austrian torpedo boats from the Bocche di Cattaro bombarded Budua, which the Montenegrins had occupied. Only slight damage was caused. The Austrian vessels in the Bocche di Cattaro consist of four cruisers and torpedo boats.

Gen. Wanuvich and four other Servian officers are directing the Montenegrin operations.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The correspondent at Trieste, Austria, of the Messaggero says:

"A serious condition prevails at Pola, where the troops have been reduced to half rations. An intrenched camp is being constructed around Pola.

"The Austrian troops operating in the south have been ordered to remain on the defensive, as a large number of troops have been taken from Bosnia and sent to Galicia to oppose the Russians, who are making alarming progress."

Eight full pages of War Pictures will be a part of tomorrow's Sunday Times. You cannot afford to miss the Picture Sections of The Sunday Times if you wish to enlarge your view of Europe's great war.

Place your order today for tomorrow's Times.

AMERICANS IN DISTRESS IN LONDON—DISCUSS PURCHASE OF SHIPS

NEEDY AMERICANS REACHING LONDON

Many Cases of Distress Among Naturalized Citizens from the Continent.

FUNDS PROVIDED FOR THEM

Other Arrivals Tell of Trials in Passing the War Lines—Art Colony from France.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The financial committee which is assisting American refugees is now doing the hardest work since the first day of the panic. The troubles of those caught in London at the beginning of the war seem slight in comparison with those of the newcomers. Then the only difficulty was due to the cashing of checks they had. New cases of persons really destitute coming from the Continent to London are being cared for out of the Government funds or by charity.

Most of these persons are naturalized Germans who had bought German line tickets for a cheap visit to relatives in the old country. The tickets are worthless. Aid also is being given a number of naturalized Austrians.

Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General here, says that Germans and Austrians in the United States who desire to communicate with war prisoners in Great Britain should write them short letters in English, with the name and address of the writer, and send them in care of the Prisoners' War Information Bureau, Wellington Street, London.

John Watson Cox and Mrs. Cox of New York have arrived here and are the guests of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the American Secretary of State and wife of Capt. Reginald Owen of the Royal Engineers. Mrs. Cox said:

"We were motoring in Prussia when war was declared and crossed immediately into Germany, where we were held up continually by the civil authorities. On Aug. 3 at Weisenstadt the officials leveled their guns at our chauffeur, who stopped the car. My husband showed our American passports, but these were disregarded by the officials, who said that they might have been forged.

Hooted by the Crowds.

"They took my husband to the police station, where they kept him for more than two hours. They tried to get me to leave the automobile, but I refused as I was afraid that we would lose the machine. A hooting crowd gathered about the car urging me to get out. There were no railroad trains and I told the crowd that I must keep the car as it was our only means of getting to Berlin.

"Women in the gathering sneeringly told me that I could stay there until the war was over.

"After many similar experiences in small towns we arrived at Baireuth. The attitude toward Americans changed when the order was promulgated from Berlin to treat Americans kindly. At Frankfort and other places we were greeted with a display of American flags, and candy, fruit, and flowers were given to us."

Refugees who arrived in London today from Flushing include Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz of Brooklyn, Mrs. Schott of Gardner, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Knopf of Philadelphia, whose wants were promptly relieved by the American committee and transportation to America arranged for this week.

Mr. Lorenz had been at Otterweir, near Kiel, for a month, trying to get away. He reached Rotterdam via Mannheim, Stuttgart, and The Hague. The committee at the latter place financed them so that they were able to get to London. More than 900 Americans are waiting at Mannheim to get away, according to Mr. Lorenz, some of whom said they were afraid to cross the Channel because of the mines.

Other American arrivals in London have return tickets and plenty of Dutch and German paper money, but were unable to change it. These are being financed by the Relief Committee. Some wanted to remain all night in the waiting room of the station and said they were getting used to it, but the relief workers found hotel accommodations for them.

American Artists Arrive.

The American artists who, along with a number of British painters, make their Summer homes at Etaples, near Boulogne, France, with one exception, are coming over to England. Marion Barlow, a well-known American painter, has decided to stay.

Two of the refugees, John Noble and Henry Tanner, arrived in London today. Mr. Noble, who comes from Wichita, Kan., said that a portion of the British expeditionary force marched past his house. The arrival of the British soldiers made a wondrous change in French feeling.

Before their departure from Etaples, Mr. Noble and Mr. Tanner helped the women of the vicinity get in their crops, all the men having been called to the colors.

When Mr. Noble left Etaples wounded men were being brought in.

The American Embassy has received a dispatch from American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin by way of Copenhagen stating that a special train would arrive at Flushing this morning bringing 650 American refugees from Germany. These passengers had been left stranded, and are being sent through by the embassy.

Another dispatch from Bergen, Norway, says that a number of Americans have arrived there from Russia. They report that very few of their countrymen are left in Russia.

Nine hundred Americans left on a special train from Geneva this morning. The train is due in Paris some time today. This special was arranged by the American Minister to Switzerland.

DETECTIVES AT U. S. EMBASSY.

London Police on the Lookout for White Slave Traders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The presence of two Scotland Yard detectives outside the American Embassy today, according to explanations, is the result of efforts to apprehend several men accused of being white slave traders. Detectives closely scrutinized every man loitering about the embassy entrance. Ticket speculators have also been bothering unprotected women.

At all incoming trains women representing the resident American committee are on hand to look after the women and girls, which obviates the opportunity of questionable characters to force attentions on unprotected tourists. It was learned that the committee was on the outlook for a man who, it is alleged, had brought from Antwerp to London a girl who is a minor. Her father enlisted the aid of the Consul General at Antwerp, who is trying through the embassy and the American committee to get trace of the man and the girl.

In a number of instances parents in America have cabled the committee asking to have their daughters placed safely aboard vessels, which the committee has unfailingly done.

THOUSANDS SAIL TODAY.

Americans in England Take Ship for United States and Canada.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Ships sailing tomorrow for America and Canada are scheduled to take between 8,000 and 10,000 passengers, the majority Americans. It is expected that in a few days the Continental influx will again land other thousands here. Many of those sailing have recently come from Italy and Switzerland, and were able to bring their baggage with them.

There has been some demand for steerage, but all who can get anything else are fighting shy of this means of transportation home.

Passengers on one boat bound for New York include John H. Barret, Mrs. Edward S. Benson, Edward Brooke and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. William Duane, the Rev. Edward Fitzmaurice, Henry F. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman and child, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Warfield, Sherman L. Whipple, and Dorothy Whipple.

CROWD DUTCH HOTELS.

Stream of Americans Into Holland Continues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The stream of stranded Americans into Holland continues. So many arrived during the last week that only a part could find berths on the steamship Rotterdam, which leaves tomorrow with 2,000.

According to the international traveling agencies there must be still 45,000 Americans on the Continent looking out for an opportunity to get home. The hotels in some Dutch towns are packed with them. The Tennessee, sent by the American Government for their assistance, discharged gold which, accompanied by the Secretary of the American Legation in Holland, was taken to The Hague.

4,284 REFUGEES DUE TODAY.

Six Ships, All with Light Lists, Will Sail for Europe.

The White Star liners Olympic and Adriatic and the Italian lines San Giovanni will arrive today with 4,284 American refugees, and another 2,000 will land tomorrow from the St. Paul and the Espagne.

Six steamers sail for Europe today with very light passenger lists, the Cameronia for Glasgow, Minnewaska for London, Taormina for Naples, Chicago for Havre, Tagus for Southampton via West Indies, Dwinsk for Archangel, and Pannonia for Liverpool with 10,000 tons of mixed cargo and no passengers.

The agents of the French Line refused to give out any list of passengers or tell who had booked to sail on the Chicago today.

BRECKINRIDGE IN VIENNA.

Establishes Relief Bureau and Will Go On to Switzerland.

ROME, Aug. 27, (via Paris, Aug. 28.)—Advices from Vienna report that Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War at Washington, arrived from Berlin on Wednesday, and began the work of aiding needy Americans promptly.

Aided by Frederick C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, he opened a relief bureau in the evening in the Hotel Imperial. Special messengers were dispatched to the addresses of all Americans who had applied to the Embassy for assistance, directing them to come personally to the bureau. The next day the bureau was crowded with Americans from early morning until midday.

Monetary relief was asked for by comparatively few of the callers, their demands chiefly being for transportation to America.

It is estimated that there are between 400 and 500 Americans in Vienna, a majority of whom are prosperous, but anxious to return home quickly. There is a much larger number in Budapest, where Capt. Cross has already gone with $1,500 in gold.

According to the latest information the total number of Americans now in Austria-Hungary is about 1,900.

Accelerated train service between Vienna and Berlin will enable Americans to return home by this route to Holland.

Mr. Breckinridge, accompanied by Ambassador Penfield, visited the Foreign Office and also the Minister of War. He was most cordially received everywhere. The officials expressed a desire to facilitate his work, and Mr. Breckinridge hopes he will finish up here on Friday evening, when he will go to Switzerland. He will leave a member of the commission here until the work of relief is finished.

The American Embassy continues to be an exceedingly busy place. Its rooms are crowded all the time, mostly now by French people looking for information and assistance.

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 28.—The United States cruiser Tennessee arrived here today.

The officers of the Tennessee report that two members of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge's party were left at The Hague with American gold to carry on relief work among Americans.

GERMAN AID TO AMERICANS.

Gold Was Furnished to Gerard, Ambassador Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Haniel von Haimhausen, the Counselor of the German Embassy, said today that the German Government had assisted in the work for relieving distressed Americans in Germany and furnishing them transportation to the United States by placing $100,000 in gold at the disposition of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin.

A member of the Cabinet has received a letter from a friend in Berlin saying that Mrs. Gerard advanced money from her private means to aid Americans who were unable to get funds at the outbreak of the war.

Italian Ships to Bring Refugees.

The agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana in New York received a cable from the head office in Genoa yesterday stating that on account of the large number of American refugees there the company has decided to dispatch two of its large South American steamships to New York. The Duca d'Aosta will leave Genoa on Sept. 12, calling at Naples and Palermo, and the Duca d'Genova on Sept. 26.

600 Americans Leave Naples.

NAPLES, Aug. 27, (Via Paris, Aug. 28.)—The steamer San Giorgio has sailed for New York with about 600 Americans aboard, including Bishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco and the Rev. James H. W. Blake of Washington.

MRS. TIFFANY SENDS APPEAL TO DUCHESS

American Woman Asks Aid of Her Grace of Marlborough, Her Niece.

PROTECTS HER FRENCH MAID

Whom Germans Refuse to Release—San Francisco Man the Messenger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Among the Americans arriving in London tonight from Germany via Flushing was Noel Sullivan of San Francisco, bearing a letter for the Duchess of Marlborough from her aunt, Mrs. William Tiffany, who has been stranded at Mannheim for three weeks without a cent. With a French maid she is staying at the Hotel National.

When war was declared Mrs. Tiffany was taking the cure at Marienbad, and determined to go to Mannheim, where the nearest American Consul was. She met Mr. Sullivan on the train. Mrs. Tiffany refused to leave Mannheim without her maid, who the authorities say must remain there. Mr. Sullivan left Mannheim on Sunday by a Rhine steamer, from which all the English were taken off at Worms.

Mrs. Tiffany has no letters of credit or express checks, only a check book on the Lloyds' Bank of Paris. She is quite comfortable at the hotel, where the manager is very courteous. She cabled her sister, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, at the outbreak of the war, and Mrs. Belmont cabled in reply that she was doing all possible to send aid. Mr. Sullivan says that Consul Teichman himself is without funds, having given all to Americans.

The Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kilbourne of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hutchins of Washington, Mrs. Charles J. Flint, Miss Jennie Eaton, Mrs. Henry Bispham, and Mrs. Herman Loeb and her two sons of Philadelphia traveled on the same train. The Kilbournes were obliged to leave their motor in Baden, traveling to the Dutch frontier in taxicabs.

Mr. Hutchins, who was formerly editor of The Washington Post, spoke in high praise of the treatment of Americans in South Germany, six special trains being run for them out of Munich, with dining cars and sleepers attached.

Mrs. Bispham saw a train on Tuesday with 1,000 French wounded and prisoners.

BRITISH 18 DAYS IN PRISON.

Held in Small, Unsanitary Room with Fifty Others.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Rev. R. Whincup, a London clergyman; M. A. Carr, a merchant, of Wellington, N. Z., and L. Alexander of Perth, Australia, arrived here tonight from Bentheim, Germany, where they were imprisoned for eighteen days. In relating his experiences, Mr. Carr said:

"We were in eastern Germany when war was declared and knew nothing abount it until letters which we had mailed to friends in London were returned to us from the Post Office. We immediately started for Berlin. We arrived there and had our passports approved, but afterward we were taken from trains repeatedly. Finally we reached Bentheim, where we were thrown into a room thirty feet square with fifty Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen.

"We were kept there eighteen days in frightfully unsanitary surroundings. No messages to friends were permitted except telegrams for money. Finally we got an English woman who was going to London to tell our friends there, who advised the Foreign Office of our predicament. The guards released all of us men who were over forty-five years of age, still holding the younger men, one a boy only sixteen years old."

REFUGEES LOST AND FOUND.

More Stranded Americans Send Messages Telling of Safety.

A cable dispatch dated at Seravenhage, Holland, was received yesterday, saying that Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Waitt were at the Regina Palst Hotel in Munich. The message added that Americans were as safe and comfortable in Munich as at home.

Information has been received, under date of Aug. 4, from Villa Thea, Bad Kissingen, that Dr. William Wallace Walker and Mrs. Walker of 58 West Fiftieth Street are safe, and will stay at the Villa Thea for a while, and may go to Holland in a week or so.

Inquiries are being made regarding Dr. and Mrs. Rudolf Hofheins of Rochester, N. Y., who were last heard from in Freudenstadt, Germany. It is thought that they might be in Munich with Mrs. Hofheins's mother, Mrs. Bartholomay. Inquiries are also being made for Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lomb of Rochester. The State Department and Ambassador Gerard have been appealed to.

A. V. D. Honeyman and a party of Plainfield, N. J., residents who accompanied him on a trip to Europe have been heard from in Edinburgh, Scotland. The party will sail for home next Tuesday on the Laconia.

Dr. Celia Rich, sister of Mrs. Julius Breyer of Plainfield, is on her way home from Europe on the White Star liner Adriatic. She has been attending the dental convention in London with her brother, Dr. Stanley Rich, and a sister, Miss Anna Rich.

Dr. Charles S. Chapin, Principal of the Montclair, N. J., State Normal School, received a message yesterday from his daughter, Miss Gertrude Chapin, about whose whereabouts there was much concern. She is safe in Paris and will sail tomorrow on the steamer Rochambeau from Havre.

F. H. Jones of Montclair received a message yesterday from Mrs. Jones, who, with her daughter, Elizabeth, was held on the continent. They are in London, and will sail soon.

Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack, N. J., who has been in Washington for several weeks trying to locate relatives of residents in his district who are stranded in Europe, came home last night ill. It is feared he is on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

THESE AMERICANS FOUND.

Consuls in Europe Reply to Washington's Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Today's dispatches to the State Department reported the safety of the following Americans in Europe about whom inquiry has been made:

NEW YORK—Weiss, Vienna; Martha Bremen, Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA—Cardeza, Vienna.

LOUISVILLE—Judge Humphrey, Rome, sailing today.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Anna Ciesecke, Berlin.

Home address not given:

CARLSBAD—Henry Kirby, E. W. Mulligan, Sylvan family, Jacob Weiner and wife, Mrs. F. Gottlieb and daughter, Mrs. Behrend and daughter, J. W. Jacobs, F. T. Talbot and wife, Mrs. Adolfe Abfeldaum, Louise Popper, Rebecca and Emil Popper, Henrietta Porter, Charles P. Lohenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. A. Siegel, Dr. Samuels, Pfeifer family, Mr. and Mrs. D. Simon, Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Waldheim, Marion Keeler, Martha Berry, J. D. Coleman and wife, Morrell family, Otto Galiner, Frances Claybanger, Mrs. William Newbold, Mrs. J. H. Williams, J. H. Will and wife, Miss Berwind, Manuel Caner, Mrs. Oppenheimer, left for Holland; Joseph Kleins John Kralovec, Charles Duhme, Mrs. E. Small, Mrs. A. Baumgartner, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Garner, Samuel Smellenburg and daughter, left for Rotterdam; Mrs. Phelps, Henry Berger or Bernstein, Frank Shuman, Mrs. T. Mandel, Mrs. George J. Stier, Mrs. Sarah Morrell and daughter, Mrs. T. Margolyes, Mrs. Burghert, Charles Ganzfried, Mrs. J. B. Kuehnert, Mrs. Ella Schaeffer, S. Weinbergel, left for Holland or Switzerland; Kitty Sheeckter, left for Lemberg; Mrs. Andrew Moreland, left for Switzerland.

MARIENBAD—Mrs. E. Norton, Mrs. J. S. Morrison, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Robertson, Admiral E. Moore and wife, Mrs. J. J. Alter, Mrs. Louise Alter and maid, Edith Berg.

HAVRE—Mrs. Julia Boyd and daughters, Lawrence J. Cabourg, John Tracy, Samuel Zucker, Lawrence family, Mrs. L. E. Franois.

BERLIN—Mrs. Nachtrieb, Nellie Irwin, H. H. Stuart, Mrs. Cameron and son, Mrs. McMurray and family, Dr. Rohrlock, Davidson Ketchum, Mrs. Warwich and daughter, Richard Schulz, Erna Vaum, Mrs. and Miss George Clark, Mrs. Campbell Wells, Marie Longman, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, Mrs. and Miss Austrian, Carolina Fairchild, Josephine Emerson, left for Holland; Nora Davidson, Elsie Jameson, left; Mrs. Strachau, Vera Boetterling, Mrs. Simon, Katherine McNeil, Mrs. Biereggo, Jessie Weiskopp, Dr. W. W. Walker, Mrs. Aldrich left for Rotterdam.

LONDON—Mary Newport, Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee, sailed for New York; W. H. Ryan, Mrs. B. R. Horbell, Prof. Hardin Craig, Henrietta Roagg, Myra M. Eves, sailed; Kate M. Stephens, Dr. H. S. Oppenheim, Mariguita Licbaucho, Bradley Knoche, Sabagian.

VIENNA—Mrs. Stickney.

LEICESTERSHIRE—Gertrude Lester.

GLASGOW—Dr. Carl von Ruck, Dr. Achard, sailed.

THIESTE—Joel Page, left for Venice.

THE HAGUE—John A. Schmidt, Senator Walsh's wife.

PARIS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thellenson, Babcock party, Joseph Viesorg.

URNSHAUSEN—Mrs. Elsie Otto.

HOLLAND—Mrs. Vannuys, Mrs. Stiassny, John Kurtz, Robert Whittle.

BREMEN—Mrs. Mattens, Leutt J. Blender, Dr. Homer.

LEIPSIC—Otto and Margaret Krobitzch, left for Holland; Gertrude Dubrand, Miss M. E. Ahearn, left for Rotterdam; Albert Schott.

HANOVER—Rose and Hattie Jacobs, Sarah Bauman, Ferdinand Mackenroth and daughter.

NAPLES—Mrs. Pauline Washa, Mrs. Henry Wassen and daughter.

NICE—Mrs. John Monks.

COPENHAGEN—Julius C. Chaloff, left for Germany; Mrs. Krone Mayer, Mrs. Buth, sailed.

SAN SEBASTIAN—Hastings.

ST. ERMINES—Miss M. F. Parkinson.

ESBJERG—The Rev. A. W. Ahl, Mary Simonds, Mrs. W. P. Carrington and children.

QUEENSTOWN—Fredericks.

LIVERPOOL—Ferrer, sailed for Quebec; Mrs. Reth, left.

BRESLAU—Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsohn, the Rev. K. Krotowka.

BLUMENTHAL—Mrs. Mary A. Morawska, Mrs. Stanley Nowak.

BARMEN—E. V. Helene.

FRANKFORT—The Misses Eisenbrand.

COBURG—Julius J. Baer, Julia Austria and family, left; August Bush and family.

BAD LIEBENSTEIN—Jennie Bankwitz.

ROME—Henry Berler, Miss Helen Hamilton.

BUDAPEST—Mrs. George Klein.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE—Mrs. Mary Rocklage, Mrs. Barbara Schreiber.

MARSEILLES—Kelsey family.

LUCERNE—Francis Grange.

PAULEND—Mrs. H. J. Smith.

BERGEN—Charles Galpin, Bertha H. Peet, Mrs. A. G. Brushman and mother, Mrs. Ella Siller, left.

BERNE—Elizabeth Hill, Dorothy Spencer.

SWITZERLAND—Mrs. Bijur and daughter.

NORTHEIM—Ida Grimme.

GOTHENBURG—Mrs. F. A. Brandt, Hannah Johnson.

RUMANIA—K. Nikolas Kaiser.

CONFIDENCE IN CABINET.

French Press Especially Acclaims the Appointment of Millerand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The French press and people regard the Cabinet changes as excellent, thinking them a necessary recognition that France now needs her best men. It is common knowledge that the new arrangement had been contemplated since the opening of hostilities.

The press welcomes especially the appointment as War Minister of M. Millerand, who was responsible for the three years' service law and who since the outbreak of the war has been occupying a subordinate position in a clerical department unworthy of his talents.

The Echo de Paris says: "We greet with the deepest satisfaction the return to power of M. Millerand, who left an unforgettable souvenir to the nation and the army after his first too short term of office. He aroused throughout the nation the military spirit and gave by his firmness of character and precision of speech the full impression of a true leader. At last he is back in his right place, and has universal confidence."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There are no two opinions about the new National Ministry. It represents the whole country.

What is perhaps more remarkable is that it includes five Socialists, two of whom belong to the unified party of which the late M. Jaurès was the head and whose members in normal times decline any office under a bourgeois Government.

BATONYI TAKES UP CHARITY.

Reported That He Is Collecting Funds for the 'Double White Cross.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Aurel Batonyi, former husband of Mrs. Burke Roche, is in Ostend, according to Arthur Ruhl, organizing a society to collect money for the wounded of the Allies' armies.

Batonyi calls his society the "Double White Cross," and says it is to be international and the only rival of the Red Cross. He says he has every Count, Baron, and titled personage in Ostend on his Board of Directors, but he has solemnly agreed that no names shall be given except his, which must be given, as he is actively engaged in organizing and in collecting money. Funds are the most urgent need of the society at present.

Mr. Batonyi says he intends to have the heads of all the nations as Vice Presidents of the society, and when they accept office their names will be published. He says he has already collected £50,000, and American Ambassadors will be Assistant Treasurers in various countries.

ZEPPELINS FAR INTO FRANCE.

Reconnoitring Going On Every Day, Says Airship Inventor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—According to reports from Berlin, Count Zeppelin said to interviewers in Stuttgart that reconnoitring was being done every day and that the airships had already been far into France.

THINK GOVERNMENT NEED NOT BUY SHIPS

Owners Complain Idle Vessels Here Are Available for Exports of Grain.

SAILINGS MAY BE STOPPED

England Overstocked with Foodstuffs, Says P. A. S. Franklin—Belgium in Need.

Shipping agents complained yesterday that, while the Government at Washington was considering the purchase of certain steamships to move the grain crops, New York and other ports on the Atlantic Coast were filled with vessels waiting for cargoes. Ships could not sail without freight, the agents contended, and if conditions did not improve several regular sailings would be canceled.

P. A. S. Franklin, First Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway, said that its steamships Vaderland, Bovic, Manhattan and Manitou were waiting for cargoes, and the harbor was blocked with tramp steamers that had come over to carry the grain crops to Europe. The conditions in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Savannah and Galveston were the same as in New York.

When asked what he thought was the cause of the stagnation in the shipping trade on the Atlantic, Mr. Franklin said:

"The reason why American ports are filled with idle ships is that England is overstocked with grain and food supplies and there are no ports open on the Continent to ship grain to. Big orders were received here before the war, and the steamships came across ready to take the grain over, but the war broke out and canceled everything. Holland will need grain, but has no money to purchase it. Little Belgium is in the same fix, but I expect that Great Britain will purchase big shipments of grain later and send them to Antwerp to help her ally.

"The same idle conditions in shipping exist in the South American trade, owing to the bad financial conditions there, due to being unable to get loans from Great Britain, France, and Germany at the present time to carry them along. The United States will not loan money to the South American republics because the capital will be needed for development of enterprises at home. Capitalists can get 6 per cent. for their money in Wall Street today without any risk.

"The farmers have increased the price of wheat 30 cents a bushel without any just reason, and this, with the Government proposal to purchase steamships and operate them, has helped to create the alarming condition in which the American shipping business is today. The American and White Star lines, which are part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, have brought back 22,929 passengers from Europe in the last four weeks, but some of the sailings will have to be canceled if there are no cargoes. When the refugees have all come back there will be no more passenger traffic. There is none to speak of eastward now."

"What is the remedy?" Mr. Franklin was asked.

"Investigate who has been responsible for putting up the price of wheat, remain calm, and shipping will resume its normal condition if the price of wheat is not boosted any higher. England and France will want grain, and other countries will need our crops and the ships are here to carry crops to their ports."

Mr. Franklin added he thought the reason why no foreign ships had been put under the American flag since the President signed the amendment to the Panama Canal act of 1912 was that the navigation laws had not been revised. The American Line had demonstrated its value to the traveling public by carrying mails and passengers during the war while vessels under other flags had been laid off. Mr. Franklin's company was willing to build four 35,000-ton ships of twenty-four knots speed in this country if the Government would lend the capital under conditions similar to those which the Cunard Line built the Mauretania and Lusitania.

FIRST SHIP TO REGISTER.

Moldegaard of the Ocean Line Gets Papers Under New Law.

The first foreign built freight vessel to be registered under the emergency shipping law recently passed by Congress went under the American flag yesterday. She was the Moldegaard, owned by the Ocean Freight Line, Inc., of 32 Broadway. The ship was built in Norway in 1906, and has been in the South American trade under American officers.

It was said at the company's offices that the change of registry was in the nature of an experiment, as the move was taken without knowledge of the alterations that will be made by President Wilson in the Navigation laws as to watch officers and measurement.

The company and allied concerns have eleven vessels in the South American service, of which five fly the American flag. The others will take American registry if it is found that the Moldegaard can be operated at a profit.

The passenger steamship Oceana of the Delaware & Hudson Steamship Company was the first to make application for American registry, but has not yet received her papers from Washington.

BARTHOLDT ON WAR RISKS.

Will Hurt Germany and Aid Her Foes, Says Peace Advocate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Representative Richard Bartholdt, Republican, of Missouri, injected into the House debate on the War Risk Insurance bill today an assertion that Great Britain repeatedly had blocked an international agreement in favor of the immunity of private property at sea in time of war. He said the bill under consideration would result to the disadvantage of Germany, while it would be an enormous aid to England and France.

The utterances of Mr. Bartholdt were the first in the House since the President's neutrality address which manifestly indicated preference one way or the other as among the nations in the European war.

"The only nation on the globe which has prevented an international agreement for immunity of private property at sea is Great Britain," said Mr. Bartholdt. "Great Britain has contended for a continuation of the piracy which unfortunately is now the rule of the world."

Mr. Bartholdt is a German-born American. For nearly twenty years, as a member of Congress, he has urged in season and out the cause of universal peace.

"I am quite sure," he said today, "that these American ships which are to carry our grain and cotton to Europe will land exclusively at British ports. They will, of course, make the excuse that, the Channel being mined and the North Sea being mined, they could not proceed further than the British ports. Consequently this extension of American trade must result in succor to belligerent nations and only the belligerent nations on one side and not on the other. It will benefit England and France to the exclusion of Germany and Austria."

Under a special rule restricting general debate to two hours, the War Risk Insurance bill was debated in the House just before adjournment time, and will be taken up and voted upon tomorrow. There is no doubt as to its prompt passage when it is put to a vote.

DENIES MIDOCEAN RELAY.

Telefunken Co. Says Its Wireless Comes Direct from Nauen.

There has been some question in the minds of persons interested in wireless telegraphy as to whether the news dispatches from Berlin to the Associated Press, via the Sayville wireless station, were sent directly from Berlin to Sayville or were relayed by German ships in midocean. At the Telefunken Company's office at 47 West Street it was said yesterday that the messages are sent from Nauen, ten miles from Berlin, direct to Sayville. This long range was made possible, it was said, by the fact that powerful apparatus has been installed at both Sayville and Nauen.

When atmospheric conditions are good, the Telefunken Company says, messages sent from Berlin are as distinct as though they had been sent from a point only a few hundred miles away. In stormy weather the messages are repeated several times to insure accuracy.

The Telefunken Company is composed chiefly of Germans, but is incorporated under the laws of New York. All of its wireless news dispatches given to the Associated Press thus far, it was said yesterday, have been contributed to the Berlin office by the German Government. No uncensored news has been transmitted from Nauen.

The two German cables connecting with this continent were out at the beginning of the war, supposedly in the vicinity of the Azores. Censored messages are allowed to pass over the two cables of the French Cable Company, the five cables of the Commercial Cable Company, which connect with London, and over the Western Union lines, which include the old Anglo-American Company's cables and number eight in all, connecting with London. It is also possible to transmit messages through the Marconi Company's wireless from Glace Bay to Clifden, thence to London by telegraph. The Marconi Company is now building a powerful station in New Jersey, which is expected to transmit messages direct to England.

SWISS HOME GUARD OUT.

Boy Scouts and School Children Harvesting the Crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Unofficial advices to the Swiss Legation today said that in the country districts of Switzerland civilian guards had been organzed to protect property, while Boy Scouts and school children were volunteering for the harvesting of the crops.

"Diplomatic special trains" were operated by the authorities, the report announced, for the benefit of tourists, mainly Americans and Englishmen. The Federal railroads are running on "war time tables." The repatriating of Italians returning from Germany, most of them anticipating joining their colors, has added to the throngs hurrying through the republic. Often adequate housing facilities are lacking and the travelers have to spend the night in the open. France, Germany, and Italy permit the transit of foodstuffs for Switzerland.

A German cavalry patrol, captured after having crossed the Swiss border, is interned in Ghur. Antennae on all the Swiss wireless stations were cut soon after the outbreak of the war for the double purpose of preserving neutrality and for national defense.

MANY VILLAGES PILLAGED.

International Socialist Bureau to Issue Manifesto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The Handeldblade publishes the following information regarding the situation around Liege:

"In the village of Bois-la-Dame on Aug. 15 and 16 the houses were burned down and persons were shot.

"In Cheratte the houses were pillaged and the notables were conveyed through the village with their hands up. Manufacturers of arms were robbed of all they possessed. The village of Sharchon has been destroyed with the exception of nine small houses, and the same fate has overtaken the little village of Chefnaux.

"At Argenteau the bridge was blown up and is now replaced by two wooden structures."

A telegram from Elbergeny, Province of Gelderland, states that last night an unknown airship or aeroplane operating with a searchlight was seen over the Dutch frontier.

M. Scheidemann, President of the German Socialist Party and a member of the German Reichstag, has arrived at Amsterdam and conferred with the leaders of the Dutch Social Democratic and Labor Parties and the Federation of Trades Unions with regard to the international situation and the attitude of German Socialists toward the war.

A manifesto to German Socialists has been drawn up by the International Socialist Bureau, formerly at Brussels and now at Antwerp, the headquarters of the Socialist movement throughout the world.

CAPTURE MAGDEBURG CREW.

Russian Official Report Says Cruiser Was Blown Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The officers and crew of the German cruiser Magdeburg, which went ashore in the Baltic yesterday, were captured. It is not known whether the vessel is in condition to reach port.

ST. PETERSBURG, via London, Aug. 28.—The Russian official account of the destruction of the German cruiser Magdeburg differs only slightly from the German Admiralty report. It says:

"Thursday morning when the fog lifted our two cruisers were sent to look for the Magdeburg and opened fire when they found her. The German cruiser replied, but her fire soon ceased. The Russian shells destroyed the funnels and caused an explosion which shattered the bows as far as the Captain's bridge. Some of the officers and crew were taken prisoners."

HEROIC FRENCH FATHER.

General Refuses to Leave Fighting Line to Attend His Dying Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—Paris has read with intense pride the story of the brave Gen. Curierès de Castelnau, who had six sons fighting for France and whose youngest he saw struck down at his side by a shell in the battle of Charleroi.

When a staff officer ran up and said, "You must hurry if you wish to see him alive," the father turned away his eyes, directed that the unconscious boy be carried to the rear, and replied, "I have no time," and resumed his task of directing the combat.

Forty wounded German prisoners passed through Limoges today. One non-commissioned officer said:

"These are all that are left of a whole division."

WAR FORCES ENVOYS TO CUT FRIENDSHIPS

Ambassadors Must Not Even Speak to the Representatives of Their Nations' Foes.

PRESENTS SOCIAL PROBLEM

Count von Bernstorff Careful to Ask "Who's Inside" on Visiting Bryan's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was being ushered into the diplomatic ante-room of the State Department today when he hesitated and asked Eddie Savoy, the veteran head messenger to the Secretary of State, who was inside. "The Dominican Minister, Sir," answered Savoy. "Oh, that is all right," the German diplomat remarked, as he entered the room; "we are not at war with his country."

This little incident calls attention to the fact that the European struggle has produced a strange situation among the members of the local foreign diplomatic body. Some long friendships have been broken. The diplomatic representative of one nation at war may not speak to the representative of a foe. This break in relations of the diplomats is not only official, but personal.

When the foreign diplomatic establishments have been reopened here after the end of the Summer season, there will be opportunity for many embarrassing incidents, and it will be necessary for hostesses to exercise the greatest care and tact to prevent unpleasant happenings at dinner parties and receptions.

Under present conditions, the following situation with reference to the personal relations between members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, is presented:

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador and the Dean of the local corps, who has been stationed in Washington since February, 1903, may not speak to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Dumba, the Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador. In addition to these Count von Bernstorff may not speak to M. Bakhmeteff, the Czar's Ambassador; Viscount Chinda, the Ambassador of Japan; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and M. Havenith, the Belgian Minister. Ambassador Dumba, as the personal envoy of Emperor Francis Joseph and the official representative of the Austrian-Hungarian Government, is also not on speaking terms with the Russian, British, Japanese, and Belgian representatives.

This condition runs down the line and affects all the counselors, secretaries, and attachés of the various diplomatic establishments of nations at war. There is no rule with reference to the women of the diplomatic households, but it is to be supposed that they will follow the line of procedure laid down by the male members of their families. The rule that diplomatic representatives of Governments at war may not recognize one another would apply in a marked degree to the wives of Ambassadors, as they are generally conceded to have a fixed rank with the title of "Ambassadress."

During the war between Russia and Japan Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, now Baron Takahira, came face to face with Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, during a call at the State Department. Both diplomats looked surprised and embarrassed and seemed at a loss as to what to do. Then each bowed in a perfunctory sort of way and passed on. Their attitude suggested that each was saying to himself:

"I have seen your face somewhere, but I really don't remember your name."

CENSORSHIP PROBLEMS VEX.

Government Willing to Relax Wireless Restrictions Under Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The State Department announced today that Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, had informed the department that the British censorship regulations provided that only messages passing between diplomatic missions and the Government at Washington could go in cipher. All other telegrams, Mr. Page said, must be open.

It is supposed that this information was given out to show that in refusing to permit code messages to be sent to Germany, even by the German Embassy here, through the German radio stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., over which the United States has established a censorship, the Government was conforming to the British rule. The German Government protested against the wireless censorship on the ground that it not only was unnecessary for the preservation of American neutrality but was a discrimination against Germany because no censorship had been established over the Atlantic submarine cable lines controlled by the English and French. According to the German contention, absolute fairness requires that the wireless censorship be lifted.

Under the present arrangement, the German Ambassador in this country is not able to send a code message to his Government in Berlin by radio. This Government, it is understood, has indicated a willingness to modify its wireless restriction so as to permit the German Embassy to send code messages if it will submit a plain English translation of them to the State Department or the censor, but no official admission to that effect has been made.

The Government, however, will not permit the Embassy to send even plain messages by wireless if they contain anything about the situation of British or French warships or other information of a military character.

Under the British censorship regulation, as explained by Ambassador Page, the United States Government would be able to send code communications to the German Government in Berlin in behalf of the Imperial Embassy in this country by having the Embassy's dispatches put in the State Department code and instructing Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to translate them and deliver them to the German Government. The Department could decline to send a dispatch that contained information of a military or unneutral character.

Officials of the State and the Navy Departments said today that no action had yet been taken regarding the German protest against the wireless censorship.

GERMAN SHIP FOR RED CROSS.

Powers Asked to Recognize Its Neutrality, Miss Boardman Says.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—To an article entitled "Want an American Ship" in today's TIMES, permit me to reply that no American ship has been offered to the Red Cross. It is doubtful if one is available. The ship must carry passenger accommodations for at least 175 persons, have ample cargo room and coal for the round trip.

A Hamburg-American Line ship is offered without charge. It will be officered entirely by American retired naval officers, manned by an entire American crew, and will be returned to New York after completion of the American Red Cross service. If the foreign Governments consent to its neutrality, it will carry the Red Cross flag, and by special act of Congress the American flag. The ship will be painted the hospital ship colors, red and white, under the treaty of The Hague.

MABEL T. BOARDMAN.

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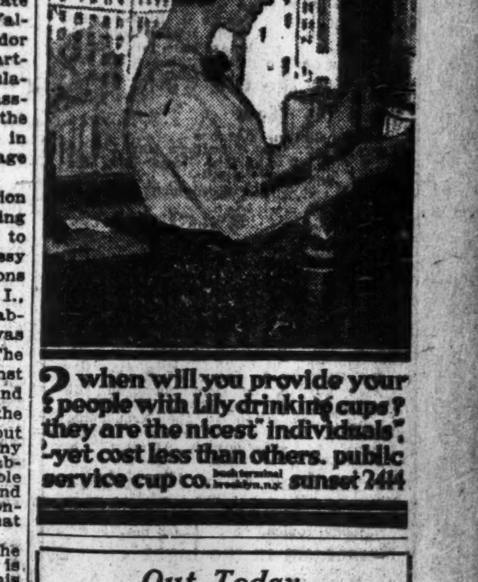

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4 IN AUTO KILLED BY EXPRESS TRAIN

J. R. Suydam, W. C. Wilson, and Wives Slain at Central Park, Long Island.

ASSERT BELL DID NOT RING

Residents Say Grade Crossing, Without Watchman, Had Caused Futile Protests.

JEWELS STREWN BY TRACK

Victims Were Returning to Brooklyn After a Tour—Could Not See Engine Approaching.

Four persons were killed in a collision between a Long Island Railroad express train and an automobile at Central Park, a village in Nassau County thirty miles east of Brooklyn, at 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The occupants of the automobile, who were killed, were returning to their homes in Brooklyn after making a tour of Long Island. They were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Suydam of 1 Willow Street, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilson of 339 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

The automobile was jammed against the front of the locomotive, and with three of the four persons in it was carried a quarter of a mile before the train could be brought to a stop. Mr. Wilson was knocked to one side of the track, where he lay unconscious for fifteen minutes before Mrs. Jennie Meagher of Westbury picked him up in her touring car and took him to the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola. He died an hour later.

The force of the collision was evidenced by the fact that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Suydam and Mrs. Wilson were so disfigured it was some time before they could be identified.

Pick Up $1,000 in Jewelry.

Residents of Central Park who went to the rescue picked up a purse containing $300 which had fallen from the clothing of Mr. Suydam, and jewelry valued at $1,000 which was attached to torn bits of Mrs. Suydam's clothing.

The unguarded grade crossing where the accident occurred had been known as the most dangerous crossing in that part of Long Island. It was situated on the main automobile road between Farmingdale and Central Park. Twenty-five feet down the track from the crossing a bridge ran parallel with the turnpike, so that motorists could not see trains approaching from that direction. The bridge spanned the Long Island Motor Parkway, which thus was made safe to automobilists. On two occasions agitations were started to equip the roadway beside the Motor Parkway bridge with gates and a guard, but the old bell signal was the best protection that the people won.

Assertions were made after the accident that the bell signal had been working unsatisfactorily, and Coroner Herbert C. Weiden stationed two men at the crossing to remain on duty all last night to observe the working of the bell.

Automobile Fails to Reduce Speed.

The train which hit the automobile was the eastbound Greenport express. As it was not scheduled to stop at Central Park, it was passing through that village at full speed, its engineer depending on the bell signal to keep the roadway clear.

A few minutes before the accident a seven-passenger touring automobile was seen going west toward Brooklyn, and it was noticed that it did not slow down at the railroad crossing. Persons standing near the Central Park garage saw the express train strike the automobile and pass one. As they rushed to the crossing they found the front wheels of the automobile at one side of the track, and near them Mr. Wilson, lying unconscious, with his skull fractured and cuts on his face and arms.

Hundreds of persons gathered about the express train as it stopped and they were joined by the passengers who poured out of the crowded cars. At the sight of the bodies on the engine's pilot several women fainted.

Dr. R. T. Williams of Farmingdale was summoned by telephone, but before he arrived Mrs. Meagher of Westbury drove up in her husband's automobile. She was on her way home after a shopping tour in Farmingdale, a village near Central Park. She volunteered to drive Mr. Wilson to the Nassau Hospital, and with two men who jumped in to care for the injured man she made the eight miles to the hospital at top speed, Mr. Wilson was alive when he reached the hospital, but he died soon after being placed on the operating table.

Inquest Set for Today.

Coroner Welden ordered an inquest for this morning and summoned W. C. Allatt, an undertaker of Farmingdale, to hold the bodies pending the result of the inquest. The Coroner gave permission for the train to proceed after a delay of an hour, but he ordered all the train crew to appear before him this morning for examination. He also issued subpoenas to many residents of Farmingdale and Central Park, who asserted that the signal bell at the crossing did not work properly and often let trains pass without giving any alarm.

The automobile party set out last Wednesday morning when Mr. and Mrs. Suydam called at the Wilson home in Brooklyn in their automobile. The Suydams proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson accompany them on a tour in Long Island, to have no particular destination and to terminate when they should feel satisfied.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson closed their house on accepting the invitation, as they had no children, while the Suydams left their home in charge of Mrs. Arthur Matthews and Mrs. William Strittmatter, who were married daughters. The two daughters received no information as to the automobile party's route but they were notified by telephone yesterday afternoon that their parents would be home for dinner.

The two daughters prepared dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Suydam and were awaiting their arrival when word came that both had been killed.

Mr. Suydam was a member of the firm of Wilmarth & Suydam, liverymen at 40 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Wilson was a salesman employed by William Kornahrens, a dealer in woodenware at 124 Warren Street, Manhattan. All of the victims were between forty and forty-five years old. They were identified first by means of letters found in their pockets.

At her home in Westbury it was said Mrs. Meagher knew little about the details of the accident.

"My wife has driven my car for a long time," said Mr. Meagher, her husband, "and I have always had the utmost confidence in her ability and coolness in unusual situations. We have regarded the grade crossing where the accident occurred as a menace, and we think that public indignation will be so great that another such accident will be made impossible."

SIX HURT IN AUTO MISHAP.

Motor Crashes Into a Bridge and a Priest Is Knocked Down.

In three automobile accidents in the city yesterday six persons, one of them a woman, were injured. It is feared that one man may die. He is Louis Kogan, twenty-three years old, of 23 Attorney Street, a chauffeur. Kogan and three men who had hired the automobile he was driving suffered cuts and bruises last evening when the automobile crashed into the middle structure of the bridge over the New Haven Railroad tracks in Williamsbridge Road, near Poplar Street, the Bronx. Kogan was pinned in his seat behind the steering wheel, and the three passengers were thrown out. The passengers were Edward Hirsch, twenty-five years old, and his brother Henry, twenty-seven years old, both of 951 Washington Avenue, and George Gilson, twenty-three years old, of 39 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Just after she had alighted from a surface car at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, Miss Lilian Bonton, 23 years old, of 1,672 Broadway, was knocked down by an automobile driven by Miss Marie Du Chaple of 162 West Sixty-second Street, who was served with a summons to appear in the West Side Court today. Miss Bonton was removed to Polyclinic Hospital suffering from painful injuries.

The Rev. Peter E. Fitzsimons, a Roman Catholic priest, who lives at the rectory of the Church of St. Francis Assisi at 133 West Thirty-first Street, was struck by an automobile last evening while crossing Broadway, near Forty-first Street. He was not injured seriously.

SUMMONS HOTEL MANAGER.

Former Guest of the Claridge Charges Race Discrimination.

John Hill, manager of the Hotel Claridge, was summoned before Magistrate Levy in the West Side Court yesterday on complaint of Erwin W. Cohn, a salesman, who charges a violation of section 514 of the Penal Code, forbidding race discrimination. Cohn, who is now living at the Hotel Knickerbocker, said last night that he and ten other men, all interested in the clothing business, dined on Tuesday at the Claridge.

"After dinner we were standing in the lobby," Cohn asserted, "when Hill came up and accused us of ogling women. We were doing nothing of the kind. He told us to get out, although we told him that the Claridge was our home. He said, 'I'll give you Jews $5 apiece to leave.' We left the hotel and then went back and got our baggage. I had been a guest at the Claridge for three weeks."

Manager Hill said: "We welcome any guest, irrespective of race or religion, who observes the ordinary decencies of conduct. We do not want any one here who does not comply with these rules. Mr. Cohn and his friends were not put out. They were simply reminded of our rules."

TORPEDO BOAT BUMPS FERRY

Neither Craft Damaged by Collision in the East River.

There was much excitement among the passengers on the ferryboat Columbia, which plies between the foot of Roosevelt Street, Manhattan, and the Broadway Ferry slip in Brooklyn, when the ferryboat was bumped by a torpedo boat of the United States Navy in the East River shortly after 6 o'clock last evening.

The ferryboat was about to enter her slip when the torpedo boat, going north, struck her a glancing blow in the rear, throwing several passengers to the floor. No one was injured and neither boat was damaged. One of the passengers who witnessed the collision said he thought the torpedo boat was the Beale, but could not be sure, as it did not stop. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night it was said that the Beale might be in the harbor, but that no accident had been reported.

MILL OWNERS CONVICTED.

Oneida Milling Company Official Used Mails to Defraud.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Max M. Hart of New York, Adolph E. Wupperman of New York, Andrew S. Work of Chicago, and Frank W. Fowler of Oneida were found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court here today of fraudulent use of the Government mails in connection with the defunct Oneida Milling Company.

Hart was found guilty on three counts and the other three defendants on nine counts each. None was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy contained in the first count in the indictments. The jury was out eighteen hours.

Attorneys for the defendants announced that they would appeal the case. Judge George W. Ray plans to pronounce sentence on Wednesday next. The case has been in progress since June 16.

GASOLINE CAR EXPLODES.

Four Railroad Men Are Killed in Louisiana Accident.

EUNICE, La., Aug. 28.—Four railroad men were killed and three others probably fatally injured today near Savoie, La., when gasoline in a tank car of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad exploded. The explosion occurred several hours after the tank car had been derailed in a wreck.

The gasoline car was a part of a through freight train from Beaumont to New Orleans. Soon after the derailment a wrecking train was sent from De Quincy in charge of Homer S. Babgett, Assistant Superintendent of the road.

The explosion occurred when a chain attached to the car and a derrick slipped. It is believed this caused a spark, igniting the oil.

Tug Sent to Stranded Metapan.

Word was received yesterday by the agents of the United Fruit Steamship Company at 17 Battery Place that the Metapan, one of their steamships, went ashore off the Colombian coast near Cartagena last Tuesday. A wrecking tug has gone to her assistance from Kingston, Jamaica.

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SAFETY ZONES LAID OUT.

Protect Persons Waiting for Cars in Crowded Streets.

Through the efforts of the Safety First Society, it was announced yesterday, safety zones in which persons might stand in the street to wait for cars without fear or danger of being run over would be laid out at places in the city where traffic was heavy. The ordinance requiring cars to stop on the near side of cross streets, which would go into effect next Tuesday, had made the plan of safety zones practicable, it was said. To insure real safety in the zones, Police Commissioner Woods has issued an order instructing traffic policemen to prevent any vehicle crossing the borders of a zone while a person is standing in it.

A painted white line on the street pavement will inclose each zone, which will be forty feet long by eight feet wide, the outer rail of the car track marking the inside boundary. Motormen will be instructed to stop their cars opposite these zones and nowhere else, so that there will be an end to the chasing of cars by persons who have miscalculated their stopping point.

The first zones will be laid out in Broadway from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-fifth Street, and in Seventh Avenue from Forty-second Street to Forty-fifth Street.

MATHEWSON TO CUT FORCE.

Bronx Engineering Staff Will Be Reduced or Put on Part Time.

Douglas Mathewson, Borough President of the Bronx, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that on account of the war situation as affecting city contracts he might find it necessary to lay off men of his engineering force or place them on half time.

"So far as my own office is concerned," he said, "it is quite probable that I will have to reduce the engineering force, which is paid out of the trust funds available for public improvements, to be reimbursed from assessments later collected. I have instructed the office of the Consulting Engineer and of the Chief Engineer, except in cases where there is more force than is necessary in entirely normal times, to see if a plan cannot be worked out, if the employes approve of it, by which, instead of laying off men, we shall virtually place them on half time by affording one lot a leave of absence without pay for one fortnight, and another lot a leave of absence without pay for the alternate fortnight."

It was said that by the shift lay-off system some 150 men would be affected.

Frick's Illness Slight.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 28.—The condition of Henry Clay Frick, the steel magnate, who is ill at his Summer home at Pride's Crossing, was improved today, according to his physician, Dr. James M. Jackson, who said that no serious results were anticipated. Mr. Frick has been indisposed for several days, his illness being described as a slight touch of rheumatism.

Shoe Factories Will Reopen.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Seven St. Louis shoe factories of the International Shoe Company that have been closed for two weeks will reopen next Monday, it was announced today. This will give employment to about 5,000 men.

25-Mile Championship Walk.

Chairman Fred W. Rubien, Chairman of the Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U., yesterday notified the Walkers' Club of America that permission had been granted to the latter organization to hold a 25-mile Metropolitan championship walk. It is expected that the event will be staged the latter part of October or early in November in order not to conflict with the seven-mile national walking championship. In addition to the championship die medals, special medals will be awarded to all walkers covering the distance inside of 4 hours and 15 minutes.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

August 28th, 1914.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CHARLES HEAD & CO., with offices at 14 Wall Street, New York, and 74 State Street, Boston, Mass., and with branch offices at Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I., and Slater Trust Co. Bldg., Pawtucket, R. I., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the New York, Providence and Pawtucket offices should be paid to Wm. G. Borland and Charles C. West, "liquidating partners," at Messrs. Keech, Loew & Co., 7 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES S. McCOBB,
JAMES SULLIVAN,
WM. G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST,
DEXTER BLAGDEN,
JAMES A. PARKER.

Messrs. James Sullivan, James A. Parker and Daniel Sullivan announce that they have formed a copartnership under the name of Charles Head & Co., with offices at 74 State St., Boston, Mass., for the purpose of conducting the business heretofore transacted in Boston by Messrs. Charles Head & Co.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE CHECKED BY RAIN--YANKEES WIN--TURF

YANKS BOMBARD BROWNS' PITCHERS

Nunemaker Battery Attacks Rickey's Men at Start and They Are Routed, 9 to 5.

The fact that the St. Looey Browns were making their last appearance at the Polo Grounds yesterday caused the skies to weep. They wept very quietly, but enough to give the spectacle a dark, dismal atmosphere. Just think, the Yanks won't play the Browns here again until next Summer.

Stop that cheering.

The Yanks beat the St. Looey club by a score of 9 to 5. No, Branch Rickey didn't pitch for the Browns, he's only the manager.

You ask where the Yanks got all those runs then?

Well, they hit the ball just about the time Rickey's men were making errors. And the Browns couldn't make any more runs than they did because Marty McHale, the sweet Irish thrush, pitched to beat the band. Marty can sing well most any time, and that's why he's a better vocalist than he is a pitcher. But his wing was in splendid key yesterday.

If any lilacs are to be thrown around in this game, the biggest bunch ought to land on Leslie Nunemaker, who did a feat which hasn't been equaled at the Polo Grounds in a long time. Nunemaker in the first inning came up with the bases loaded to the gunwales, like an excursion boat.

There were two down at the time, and when Nunemaker rapped a single to center, all hands started to run as if the sheriff was after them. Shotten stopped the ball in center field and made a desperate throw to the plate, expecting, of course, to cut off one or more runs. It was one of the nicest pegs that Shotten ever made. It was traveling straight and true for Hale at the plate.

Lefty Leverenz was then seized with an unquenchable desire to get that ball. He sprang at it and pulled it down, while the whole St. Looey outfit, from Rickey to the bat boy, yelled with great volume: "Throw it home!" After Lefty got his bearings and followed all this advice, three Yanks had romped over the plate.

Just for that Leverenz was sent to bed last night without any supper. He was also taken out of the game.

Another noticeable incident was the appearance of old Rhody Wallace at shortstop, replacing the youthful Lavan in the third inning. Wallace began to play the game when Joe Jefferson first played "Rip Van Winkle." Rhody has been laughing up his sleeve at Father Time for many seasons, and he can still shortstop with much agility.

Wallace has been cavorting around the big leagues longer than any other player in the game, and just to show you how old he is, Tommy Leach was wearing short pants when Rhody started. In the sixth inning Rhody made a hit and went all the way around for a run. He got on again in the ninth on a hit, but by this time he was quite tired, so Manager Rickey sent in a young outburst of speed named Bold to run for the veteran.

The Yankees' new mascot, "Puggy" Smith, a half-portion lad, got into a head-on collision with Catcher Hale of the Browns in the fifth inning and was spilled all over the lawn. They ought to make the catchers keep out of the way of the mascots. "Puggy" was hurt, but the little fellow had lots of nerve, and after Trainer Charley Barrett took the sting out of his bruises, "Puggy" was out mascoting again as chipper as ever.

The Yankees got all the runs they wanted in the first two innings. Maisel, who has been shoved up to the lead-off position again, was out at first and Hartzell singled. Cook got an infield hit and Hartzell was tossed out at third. Cook stole second and scored on Cree's double. Mullen walked and Peckinpaugh got a hit, which filled the bases. They all scored on Nunemaker's gigantic single.

In the second inning McHale was safe on Lavan's error. Maisel sacrificed and Hartzell singled to right. The ball hopped through Williams and McHale scored, Hartzell going around to third. Cook tapped to Hoch and Hartzell was run down between third base and home.

Hoch, by the way, was the pitcher who succeeded Leverenz. His full name is Hoch der Kaiser, and he expects to be called away from the Browns any day.

To continue, Cree singled to left and Cook counted when Hale dropped C. Walker's toss to the plate. Mullen walked and tried to steal, but while he was being run up and down between the bases Cree scored.

C. Walker got a nice triple in the sixth, which scored Austin and Wallace with a brace of runs. Two more came in a ninth inning rally which for a while looked dangerous, but McHale steadied down before the Browns could catch up. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Hartz'l, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Cook, rf.	4	2	2	2	0
Cree, cf.	4	3	3	3	0
Mul'n, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0
P'k'gh, ss.	4	1	2	1	4
Nu'ker, c.	3	0	2	5	1
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0
McHale, p.	2	2	1	1	1
Total	32	9	13	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	3	3
Lavan, ss.	1	0	0	0	2
Wal'ce, ss.	4	1	2	3	2
*Bold	0	0	0	0	0
Shot'n, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	5	1	2	3	1
C.W'k'r, lf.	3	0	3	0	0
W'ms, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
E.W'k'r, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Hale, c.	4	1	1	0	3
Lev'nz, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoch, p.	3	0	1	0	6
†Wares	1	1	0	0	0
Total	37	5	11	24	17

*Ran for Wallace in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Hoch in the ninth inning.
Errors—Lavan, Shotten, Williams, Hale, (2,) Cook, Peckinpaugh, Nunemaker, (2.)

New York	4	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	.	—9
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—5

First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Cree, (2,) Mullen. Three-base hit—C. Walker. Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Mullen. Sacrifice fly—C. Walker. Stolen base—Pratt. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 8. Double play—Nunamaker and Mullen. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 2; off Leverenz, 1; off Hoch, 3. Struck out—By McHale, 4. Hits—Off Leverenz, 5 in one inning; off Hoch, 8 in seven innings. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Cobb's Bat Defeats Boston Red Sox.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Detroit shut out Boston, 3 to 0, today. With men on second and third bases in the eighth inning, Cobb doubled to the right field bank and two runs were scored. Then followed a muff by Scott of Crawford's fly, and Cobb counted. Boston had opportunities to score, but failed through weak base-running. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	1	2	5
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3
Cobb, cf.	3	1	2	3	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
K'v'h, 2b.	4	0	1	5	2
Mor'ty, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1
St'ge, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Cavet, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	6	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	1	2	5
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	3	1	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	3	0	1	15	1
J'vrin, 2b.	4	0	0	0	4
G'd'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
C'gan, c.	3	0	0	4	1
L'n'd, p.	3	0	0	1	1
*Rehg	0	0	0	0	0
†Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
‡Foster	0	0	0	0	0
§Cady	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	6	27	13

*Batted for Gardner in ninth inning.
†Batted for Leonard in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Carrigan in ninth inning.
§Batted for Hooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, Kavanaugh.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Lewis, Kavanaugh, Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Moriarty. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2,) Scott, Vitt. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Leonard, 2; off Cavet, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Cobb;) by Cavet, (Scott, Rehg.) Struck out—By Leonard, 4; by Cavet, 4. Wild pitch—Cavet, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Dineen.

White Socks Check Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Chicago broke the winning streak of Philadelphia, which had reached seven straight victories, by winning today's game, 8 to 5, the score reverting to the fifth inning, when play was stopped in the sixth on account of rain. Both Scott and Plank were knocked off the rubber in four innings, and Wyckoff was also hit hard in the fifth session. In the sixth, after Chicago was blanked, Philadelphia scored a run and had runners on third and first bases with no one out when the game was called. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wolfe, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	1	2	2
J. C's, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
F'nier, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Dem'tt, lf.	2	1	0	1	0
Schalk, c.	2	2	1	4	0
Bl'b'n, 2b.	3	1	2	0	1
B'ton, 3b.	3	2	2	0	2
Scott, p.	3	1	2	1	1
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	24	8	10	15	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Old'g, lf.	3	0	2	0	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3
Baker, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
McI's, 1b.	3	1	0	7	1
Str'k, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	4	1
Schang, c.	2	2	2	0	1
Plank, p.	1	0	0	1	2
W'koff, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Davies	1	0	0	0	0
Total	23	5	7	15	9

*Batted for Plank in fourth inning.
Errors—Weaver, (2,) Breton, Schang.

Chicago	0	1	0	5	2	—8
Philadelphia	3	1	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Scott, Oldring, E. Collins. Three-base hit—Schang. Home run—Schang. Hits—Off Scott, 7 in 4 innings; off Cicotte, none in 1 inning; off Plank, 7 in 4 innings; off Wyckoff 3 in 1 inning. Stolen bases—Blackburn, Breton. Double play—Breton, Weaver, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Scott, 1; off Plank, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Scott, 2. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

BASEBALL TODAY, Washington Park. Tip Tops vs. Buffalo Feds. 3:30 P. M.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—Rain.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati—Rain.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Boston at St. Louis—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Cleveland at Washington—Rain.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
(Five innings; rain.)
Detroit, 3; Boston, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 8; Jersey City, 2.
Toronto, 5; Newark, 0.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 1.
Montreal, 18; Baltimore, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	61	49	.555
St. Louis	64	54	.542
Boston	60	51	.541
Chicago	60	55	.522
Cincinnati	53	60	.469
Brooklyn	52	61	.460
Philadelphia	51	60	.459
Pittsburgh	51	62	.451

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	80	38	.678
Boston	66	49	.574
Washington	61	54	.530
Detroit	60	59	.504
Chicago	57	63	.475
St. Louis	55	63	.466
New York	54	64	.458
Cleveland	39	82	.322

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	66	49	.574
Chicago	63	51	.553
Baltimore	60	52	.536
Buffalo	57	55	.509
Brooklyn	56	56	.500
Kansas City	54	62	.466
St. Louis	52	64	.448
Pittsburgh	46	65	.415

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	72	51	.585
Providence	70	51	.578
Buffalo	68	52	.567
Baltimore	67	52	.563
Toronto	61	58	.513
Newark	57	61	.483
Montreal	49	74	.398
Jersey City	37	82	.311

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Two games.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Boston at St. Louis.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Toronto.
(Two games.)
Jersey City at Buffalo.
(Two games.)
Providence at Rochester.
(Two games.)
Baltimore at Montreal.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
(Two games.)
Indianapolis at Kansas City.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	6	3
Buffalo	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	.	—8	12	0

Batteries—Beck and Reynolds; McConnell and Lalonge.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	4
Toronto	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	.	—5	9	1

Batteries—Mattern, Holmquist, and Wheat; Rogge and Kritchell.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	1	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	.	—3	9	1

Batteries—Comstock and Kocher; Hoff and Williams.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	12	2
Montreal	4	0	2	0	10	0	0	2	.	—18	18	0

Batteries—Davidson, Howard, Carroll, and Kane; Mason and Madden.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.
All games postponed; rain.

Eastern Association.
At Pittsfield—Springfield, 7; Pittsfield, 2. Springfield, 5; Pittsfield, 4.
Other games postponed; rain.

New England League.
At Worcester—Lawrence, 4; Worcester, 3.
At Lynn—Manchester, 3; Lynn, 2.

American Association.
At Louisville—Louisville, 12; Kansas City, 5.
Other games postponed; rain.

Southern Association.
At Montgomery—Chattanooga, 4; Montgomery, 1.
At Mobile—Nashville, 4; Mobile, 1.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 0.
Atlanta at New Orleans—Postponed; rain.

Virginia League.
At Portsmouth—Norfolk, 3; Portsmouth, 1.
At Newport News—Newport News, 2; Richmond, 1.
At Roanoke—Petersburg, 1; Roanoke, 0.

Nashville Pitcher for Detroit.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—Bernie Boland, the Nashville Southern Association pitcher, today was sold to the Detroit Americans, according to announcement here. The price paid is said to have been $5,000. He will report to Detroit on Sept. 15.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BROOKFEDS SET BACK BY BUFFALO

Effective Pitching by Moran Pushes Tip Tops Back Into Fifth Place.

The fine pitching of Moran gave the Buffeds a 3 to 2 victory over Brooklyn yesterday, and put them in undisputed possession of fourth place in the Federal League race. Moran allowed Brooklyn only five hits and would probably have shut-out the Tip Tops had it not been for an attack of wildness in the first inning, when he hit Anderson and Cooper, the first two men to face him. The two runs scored by the Brookfeds in this inning were all they got in the game.

Maxwell, who pitched for the Brookfeds, was touched for ten hits, but excellent fielding behind him prevented the Buffeds making it a runaway contest. The game was enlivened by four double plays, two by each team. One of the double plays came with the bases filled in the sixth inning, and ended a promising Buffalo rally.

After Anderson and Cooper had been hit in the first inning and walked, Chouinard lofted a high fly to Hanford in centre field. Both Anderson and Cooper tried to advance on the out, but Cooper was nailed at second base on a quick throw from Hanford to Louden. Steve Evans then walked and stole second, and both he and Anderson scored when Hofman drove a pretty single to left field. After this the Brookfeds were as meek as lambs before Moran.

Buffalo didn't start their scoring until the third inning, when a lone run was put across the plate on Agler's base on balls and Smith's triple.

Cy McDonald scored the other two runs for Buffalo in the fourth and sixth innings. McDonald started the fourth inning by doubling, and ambled over to third while Hal Chase was being put out at first base. Hanford then lifted a high fly to Chouinard and McDonald crossed the plate.

McDonald started the sixth with a hit, a single to left field and got to third on Chase's single. Hanford walked, filling the bases, after Downey had popped weakly to Maxwell. Blair hit an easy grounder to Holt, but the Brookfeds' shortstop threw wild to second and McDonald brought in his second run of the game—the winning run. With the bases still packed, Moran lifted a fly to Cooper and later ended the rally by making a pretty throw to the plate which doubled Chase. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2
L'den, ss.	4	0	0	4	1
M'D'd, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
H'f'd, cf.	2	0	0	3	1
D'ney, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Blair, c.	4	0	1	9	1
Moran, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total	32	3	10	27	10

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Shaw, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
*D'h'ty, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
Chouinard, cf., lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Evans, 1b.	3	1	0	9	2
Hofman, 2b., cf.	4	0	1	2	1
W'zil, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Holt, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Land, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Watson, c.	0	0	0	0	0
M'well, p.	2	0	1	2	1
†Myers	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	5	27	11

Errors—Holt, Downey.
*Batted for Shaw in eighth inning.
†Ran for Land in ninth inning.

Buffalo	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Moran, McDonold, Blair. Three-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Louden, Maxwell. Sacrifice fly—Hanford. Stolen bases—Smith, Evans, Westerzill. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Buffalo, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Buffalo, 6. Double plays—Hanford and Louden; Cooper, Land and Westerzill; Downey and Chase; Hold and Evans. Struck out—By Maxwell, 4; by Moran, 9. Bases on balls—Off Maxwell, 3; off Moran, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Moran, (Anderson, Cooper.) Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Manassau.

"LEAGUE AGAINST GIANTS."

That's the Way McGraw Figures Battle for the Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—"It's the league against New York. I feel like the Kaiser," said McGraw today. The Giant pilot had nothing else to do than to register a kick. The Cub-Giant combat was postponed on account of rain.

"We are not going to win in a walk. Perhaps we may not win at all, but my point is that every club in the league is sending its men to night school to figure out ways and means to pull us off the top perch," McGraw added.

"Guess we have led the league for so long that fans everywhere are pulling for the under dog to win out. I may be mistaken, but I think the Giants can surprise these same fans, and I am not overlooking the steady gaits of the other contenders.

"I really believe that next week will mark the beginning of our rapid advance toward the pennant. St. Louis has been gaining steadily and must be watched. The Braves have been going at a furious pace. In the meantime my men have sort of loafed on the job. They were too firmly convinced that they could beat out the field in a walk. Naturally they went a bit stale, but with two clubs right on their heels and threatening to assume the lead, the men are going out to play ball as though they meant business."

Federals Sign New Umpire.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 28.—Arthur Quiesser of Danville, former catcher of the Danville and Springfield Three-I Clubs, was today appointed as umpire in the Federal League. He opens the St. Louis-Kansas City series on Monday.

CLOSE POLO MATCH.

Point Judith Freebooters Beat Rumson 12 Goals to 11.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—In the closest polo match of the Rumson tournament the Point Judith Freebooters "nosed out" the Rumson team today for the Monmouth Cups by the score of 12 to 11 goals, J. Behrens Waters making the winning goal after the eight regular periods had been played to a tie.

In the first period Waters's mount fell, but the rider escaped injury. In the eighth period Walter C. McClure of the Rumson team was thrown when his pony slipped on soft turf outside of the boards. He was not hurt.

Conceding four goals to Point Judith, Rumson started off with a rush, scoring five goals in the first period. In the second period Leroy Whitney scored a total of five goals. Walter McClure starred for Rumson, making several pretty back strokes and a total of seven goals. Excitement among the society folk that watched the game from the Country Club veranda and automobiles ran high, as both teams were tied in several periods, and the result was uncertain until the last mallet stroke of Waters. Summary:

RUMSON.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—W. S. Jones, Jr.	1—Leroy Whitney.
2—Walter McClure.	2—A. C. Schwartz.
3—C. L. A. Whitney.	3—J. B. Waters.
Back—H. S. Borden.	Back—Benj. Gatins.

Goals—For Rumson—McClure, 7; Whitney, 2; Jones, 1; Borden, 1. Total—11. For Freebooters—Whitney, 5; Waters, 3; by handicap, 4. Total—12. Referee—Warren Barbour.

International Auto Races at Corona.

CORONA, Cal., Aug. 28.—Definite plans were made yesterday for holding the international automobile road races here on Thanksgiving Day. Purses amounting to $17,000 will be offered in the 250-mile and 300-mile races over the three-mile boulevard course.

EVERYTHING FOR
BILLIARDS and BOWLING
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY Expert Mechanics.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
29 TO 35 WEST 32D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CHILDS TROPHY FOR ALICE.

Larchmont Yacht Easy Winner in Atlantic Y. C. Race.

The annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club came to an end yesterday afternoon with a race for the Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy for the yachts and water sports for the members of the club who did not care for the racing of white-sailed boats. The winner of the Childs trophy was the Larchmont Yacht Club, which was represented by Alice, owned by Gherardi Davis. The craft had no great difficulty in landing the prize over a course made up of a broad reach from the starting line off Sea Gate to a mark off Bensonhurst, another reach to Fort Hamilton, and a beat down the bay to Ambrose Channel Buoy No. 18.

The race was managed by a special committee made up of Carlos de Zafra, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the defending organization; Horace E. Boucher, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and George E. Waters, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. Five clubs race for the trophy. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club's representative finished second, then came Arvia of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, followed by Virginia of the Atlantic Yacht Club and M. & F. II. of the Marine and Field Club.

The swimming races were managed by Frank P. Currier of the Regatta Committee, who brought many of the best swimmers of the metropolitan district to the starting line. The fancy diving contest was particularly interesting. It finally was won by A. E. Downes of the New York Athletic Club. A swimming race for members' sons was taken by H. Dobbin, and an obstacle race was won by J. Smith, New York A. C. Summary:

CHILDS PERPETUAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

Start, 2:00. Course, 12.36 Miles.

Yacht and Club.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alice, Larchmont Y. C.	4:33:43	2:33:43
Arvia, Seawanhaka-Cor. Y. C.	4:39:57	2:39:57
Virginia, Atlantic Y. C.	4:42:28	2:42:28
Joyette, Indian Harbor Y. C.	4:47:45	2:47:45
M. & F. II., Mar. and F'd C.	5:02:12	3:02:12

Corrected time—Alice, 2:38:43; Joyetta, 2:37:15; Arvia, 2:39:57; Virginia, 2:42:28; M. & F. II., 2:48:17.

SWIMMING RACES.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by P. Palmer, New York A. C., (12 seconds;) J. A. Ruddy, New York A. C., (13 seconds,) second; J. Reilly, unattached, (14 seconds,) third. Time—1:04 3-5. Second Heat—Won by G. Kelly, Glenmore A. C., (21 seconds;) O. J. Polenscar, unattached, (11 seconds,) second; Charles Hanner, unattached, (16 seconds,) third. Time—1:02 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Palmar; Polenscar, second; Reilly, third. Time—1:02 4-5.

Boys' Race, 50 Yards.—Won by H. Dobbin; Herbert McCooey, second; P. Dobbin, third. Time—0:50.

Tilting Contest.—Won by E. Kelly and E. Ellert, Glenwood A. C.; M. Wyckoff and D. M. Craig, Glenmore A. C., second.

Obstacle Race.—Won by J. Smith, New York A. C.; A. Polenscar, unattached, second; E. Kelly, unattached, third. Time—1:25.

Fancy Diving.—Won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., (4 points,) total, 96 3-10; K. Behrens, City A. C., (6 points,) total, 90 2-10, second; F. Sponberg, (6 points,) total, 87 8-10, third.

MOTOR BOAT RACE FIZZLE.

Harpoon Has No Opposition for International Trophy.

With fewer boats competing than on any previous day since the tournament started, the serial contests for the national motor-boat championships were completed yesterday on Manhasset Bay, off Port Washington, L. I. In the interstate championship trophy division only three boats started, and Muirmaid, owned by P. S. Proal, for the third time was the winner, although she finished more than four minutes behind Little Gunfire. The Proal craft had an allowance of 9 minutes and 8 seconds. Yesterday's triumph gave the interstate title to Muirmaid, which totaled 14 points for the three days' competition, against 10 for Little Gunfire.

Class C, for the international challenge trophy, proved a fizzle, for Harpoon, which had a walkover on the opening day, did not have to make even another round of the course. She made a bluff of going over the circuit yesterday, on a time spin, but had only passed the starting line when she retired.

Thomas B. Taylor's fast Flyaway II. again showed her class by defeating Blue Peter, Thistle, and Pandora, and capturing the cabin launch championship with a total of 14 points. She won all three of the series races. Blue Peter was second, with 10, and Thistle next best with 7 points. So much better than her rivals was Flyaway II. that she allowed Blue Peter 18 minutes 24 seconds and then beat her by more than 40 minutes over the short route of 21½ miles.

Flora Del Mar had no opposition in Class D for the motor yacht championship and won the trophy by merely sailing over the course on each of the three days of the competition.

No boat tried for the national title, which was won last year by Chinook, owned by C. B. Lockwood of the Toledo Yacht Club, and the trophy will therefore be turned over to him for another year by the Motor Boat Club of America. Summary:

CLASS A—INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY—FOR SPEED BOATS 33 FEET AND UNDER.

Course, 30 Miles. Start, 4.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Muirmaid, P. A. Proal	5:17:42	1:17:42
Little Gunfire, W. J. Brainard	5:13:14	1:13:14
Rollie, L. Carlton	Withdrew	

Corrected time—Muirmaid, 1:08:36; Little Gunfire, 1:13:14.

Time of rounds: Muirmaid—12:22; 12:26; 12:08; 14:29; 13:04; 12:39. Little Gunfire—12:41; 12:08; 11:48; 12:05; 12:15; 12:32.

CLASS D—MOTOR YACHTS.

Course, 21½ Miles. Start, 2 P. M.

Flora del Mar, W. F. Blaisdell	4:18:56	2:18:56

CLASS E—CABIN LAUNCHES.

Course, 21½ Miles. Start, 2:05.

Flyaway III., T. B. Taylor	3:18:32	1:13:32
Blue Peter V., A. Nachman	4:19:39	2:14:39
Thistle, J. H. Wallace	4:20:24	2:15:24
Pandora II., A. T. Vance	4:29:31	2:24:31

Corrected time—Flyaway III., 1:13:32; Blue Peter V., 1:56:15; Thistle, 2:00:09; Pandora II., 2:17:55.

The Flyaway III. allowed the Blue Peter V. 18 minutes 24 seconds, the Thistle 15 minutes 15 seconds, the Pandora II. 6 minutes 30 seconds.

Points by classes: Class A—Muirmaid, 14; Little Gunfire, 10; Eastern Star, 4; Amorita, 3; Adelaide, 2. Class D—Flora del Mar, 3. Class C—Harpion, 1. Class E—Flyaway III., 14; Blue Peter V., 10; Thistle, 7; Pandora II., 4; Wilfreda, 4.

Cima Completes Sonder Yacht Team

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The American team of sonder yachts, which is expected to meet a German fleet of that class at Kiel next year, was completed today with the selection of the Cima, owned by Guy Lowell of Boston and New York, as the third member. The Ellen and Spris had been previously chosen. The Cima, the only new boat of the three, met the Mingo today in a six-mile race to windward and return, and won by nearly five minutes in a moderate southeast breeze. The summary: Cima, Guy Lowell, 1:25:25; Mingo, H. M. Sears, 1:30:06.

Athlete Bachman Is Favorite.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Charles Bachman, the Notre Dame athlete, is leading favorite for the all-around championship of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held here tomorrow. In addition to that event an athletic programme arranged by the Chicago A. A. includes an open 300-yard dash, a 500-yard run, and a three-quarter-mile race, while a 120-yard dash in which Butler, the Kansas colored sprinter, and Loomis, a local star, are entered, is attracting attention.

Boxing at Far Rockaway.

Johnny Howard, the Bayonne, N. J., boxer, last night won the decision over George Asche of Pennsylvania in the main ten-round encounter at the Far Rockaway Athletic Club. The contest went its scheduled distance, but the Bayonne boxer was the aggressor and earned the honors in the majority of rounds.

The semi-final ten-round bout, between Dummy Martin and Kid Nelson, resulted in a victory for the former, who was not forced to extend himself to win.

SPORTING EVENTS.
MOTORDROME BRIGHTON BEACH Tonight
Kramer, Goullet, Rutt, Clarke, Grenda, Lawson & 150 others in cycle races. Arthur Chapple and others in motorcycle events. Next Wed. 2nd heat of International Paced championship.

DALTON Swimming School
SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT; private instruction; 3 filtered pools. 21 W. 44. Bryant 5254.

NEW YORK OUT OF TENNIS TOURNEY

Philadelphia and San Francisco Players to Compete for National Singles Title.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—New York's last hope for the national lawn tennis championship was crushed today when Karl H. Behr and Gustave F. Touchard were eliminated on the Casino courts. Behr was put out of the running in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5, by Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, while Touchard succumbed to Ella Fottrell of San Francisco, at 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. Williams and Fottrell, by their victories, came through to the semi-final round in the top half, and will play tomorrow.

In the lower half of the draw Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, playing through champion, advanced to the semi-final round at the expense of Clarence J. Griffin, national clay court champion, whom he defeated, three sets to one, at 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5. McLoughlin will meet W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia tomorrow. Clothier came through by vanquishing Wallace F. Johnson, another Philadelphian, in straight sets, at 6—2, 9—7, 6—1.

With the exception of Griffin, all of the losers today played away below form. Behr's showing against Williams was especially disappointing, for the New Yorker had been doing excellent work in the earlier rounds, and was expected to give Williams a tough battle. Behr, however, could not get started until the third set, and when he did get in the lead, threw away his advantage on errors.

Griffin was the first man of any class that the champion has played in the tournament, and although he was slow at the start, he made McLoughlin hustle when he finally found himself. After losing the first two sets, Griffin showed a burst of speed that was surprising in the third set, and outplayed the champion from the start. At the finish of the set the men took a short rest, and when they came back to the court Griffin kept going ahead in a business-like way and succeeded in sending the fourth set to deuce twice before he dropped it.

Johnson was never a very dangerous opponent for Clothier in their match, for the latter was at his best. Touchard played carelessly against Fottrell for the most part, but showed occasional flashes of form.

The interscholastic national championship will stay in the East this year, for Leonard Beekman of New York defeated Edward R. McCormick of Los Angeles in straight sets in the final round, at 6—4, 6—3, 9—7. The New Yorker outgeneraled his rival from start to finish, and the result was never in doubt.

Norman E. Brookes, the Australian, playing with Miss Eleanore Sears in the mixed doubles, was defeated in the second round by Mrs. Bishop and Nathaniel W. Niles, two sets to one, at 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. Better team work on the part of the latter pair brought them victory. The summary:

All-Comers' Tournament.—Sixth Round—E. Fottrell, San Francisco, defeated G. F. Touchard, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Karl H. Behr, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—2, 9—7, 6—1; Maurice E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Interscholastic National Championship.—Final Round—Leonard Beekman, New York, defeated Edward R. McCormick, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7.

Bethlehem Tennis Cup for Jones, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 28.—Interest today centred in the finals of the men's singles for the challenge cup presented by William McAuliffe in the annual midsummer championship of the Bethlehem Country Club. J. D. E. Jones, Jr., of Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, champion of Rhode Island, and Dr. George K. Hildreth of the Hamilton Grange Club, for three years White Mountain champion, were the finalists, the former winning, 6—1, 6—2. W. B. Gates, Terrace Field Club of Brooklyn, and Dr. Hildreth won a keenly contested match with Jones and his son, J. D. E., Jr., in the semi-finals of the men's doubles, 6—1, 8—6.

Golf final—Hunter beat Giddings 5 and 4, (36 holes.)

Burroughs Wins Four-Set Match.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 28.—H. R. Burroughs of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn captured the Maplewood tennis title and Challenge Cup this afternoon, when he came through the victor of a grueling four-set match with G. C. Tarbell of Winchester, by 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4. After the beginning of the third set, when Burroughs overcame his momentary attack of wildness, the final result was never in doubt. His skillful placement along the side lines was a feature.

CAPT. RICHARD HIGH GUN.

Captures Nevady Trophy with 145 Out of Possible 150 at Sea Girt.

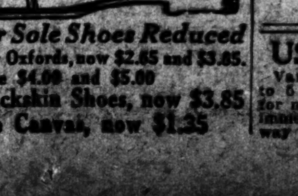
SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 28.—Shooting an aggregate of 145 out of a possible 150 on the 600, 900, and 1,200 yard ranges, Capt. W. H. Richard of the Winchester Rifle and Gun Club won the big Nevada Trophy match this afternoon over a field of seventy-five contestants. Capt. Charles B. Silverston of New Jersey was second, with 143, and Corp. James F. Coppedge of the Marine Corps finished third, with 142.

The officers and inspectors' match was won by Capt. K. K. V. Casey of Pennsylvania, who ran up 96. Capt. John E. Parker of Massachusetts was second, with 95, and Capt. W. H. Richard, Winchester Rifle and Gun Club, who had 94, was third. Major Winfield H. Price of New Jersey had 93. Lieut. W. A. Lee, Jr., U. S. N., was fifth, with 92.

Peter S. Lund and William H. Ford of the Marine Corps, shooting together on the New Jersey two-man team match, carried off the event with a total of 180. Claude H. Clyde and James F. Coppedge of the Marine Corps were second, with 189, and W. H. Richard and G. W. Chesley of the Winchester Rifle and Gun Club were third, with 188.

Hoppe and Inman Each Post $1,000.

Plans for the world's championship billiard match between Willie Hoppe of America and Melbourne Inman of England, to be played at the Hotel Astor during the week of Sept. 28, were completed yesterday, when the players posted $1,000 apiece, according to agreement. Hoppe and his backer, T. Walsh, posted his $1,000 with A. A. Troescher, and R. B. Benjamin, representing Inman, put up a like amount. Inman is at present practicing at Montreal, but expects to return to New York about Sept. 10, when he will give a special exhibition. It had been decided to bring a referee from England to officiate in the English part of the match, but the war has necessitated a change in the plans, and a Canadian will be selected as referee. The war has also prevented both Lord Lonsdale and Sir Thomas Lipton from being present, but both have agreed to become patrons for the match.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
No Raise in Prices Here!
New Fall Russets $2.97, $3.98, $4.85 Worth $6 and $7
Dark Mahogany Flat English Lasts

All Rubber Sole Shoes Reduced
Dark Mahogany Oxfords, now $2.65 and $3.85. Were $4.00 and $5.00
$5 White Buckskin Shoes, now $3.85
$2 White Canvas, now $1.35

NEW GOLF STAR IN WEST.

Mrs. Harry D. Hammond Wins Women's Western Championship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond of Indianapolis to-day, at the Hinsdale Golf Club, won the women's Western golf championship by defeating Mrs. A. S. Colburn of Glenview, 5 up and 3 to play, in a one-sided match, the latter part of which was finished in a driving rain.

Mrs. Hammond is the first woman outside of the Chicago district ever to win the title. She has played consistent golf throughout the tournament, being second in the qualifying round, defeating Mrs. F. G. Jones of Memphis, the Southern champion, in the first round; winning from Mrs. G. F. Henneberry of Glenview in the second round, and eliminating the 1913 champion, Miss Myra Helmar of Midlothian, in the semi-final. In addition to being Western champion Mrs. Hammond is champion of Indianapolis and also of Indiana. Mrs. Colburn has several times been a contender for final honors.

In today's play, which was started in a mist, Mrs. Hammond played four of the holes in men's par and two of them under that figure. She had a lead of two up at the turn and won her victory on the fifteenth hole.

In the final round for the championship Consolation Cup Miss Jennie Jones of Sioux City, Iowa, champion, defeated Mrs. F. G. Jones of Memphis, Southern champion, two up. For the Hinsdale consolation trophy Mrs. K. G. Duffield, Memphis, defeated Mrs. C. S. Brafette, Hinsdale, 2 up. Miss H. Cowing of Skokie defeated Miss Winters Coldham, Toledo, in 19 holes for the association trophy.

Buckbee Golf Victor.

In a match that went to the nineteenth hole and called for all his pluck and golf, John H. Buckbee, Jr., of the New York Golf Club, won the chief cup in the tournament of that organization yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, defeating Harry A. Linton, another member of the same club. Summary:

Championship Division—Semi-Final Round—Harry A. Linton, New York Golf Club, beat A. E. Betteridge, unattached, 3 and 2; John H. Buckbee, Jr., New York Golf Club, beat Frank M. Gould, New York Golf Club, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Buckbee beat Linton, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Beaten Eight—Semi-Final Round—F. E. Bresnan, unattached, beat Charles Bartell, New York Golf Club, 1 up; C. M. S. Atherton, New York Golf Club, beat C. S. Chapman, North Jersey, 3 and 2.

Final Round—Atherton beat Bresnan, 4 and 2.

Golf Record at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—Miss Dorothy Callman defeated Mrs. Sidney Hermann 2 up and 1 to play in the finals and broke the record in the ladies' tournament at the Long Branch Golf Club this afternoon. Mrs. A. F. Rossin's record of 87 was lowered one stroke by Miss Callman. Ten players started in the tournament. Scores:

Miss Ruth Davis defeated Miss R. C. Seligman, 1 up; Miss Meta Rosenberg defeated Miss May Lehman, 2 up; Miss Dorothy Callman defeated Miss E. Popper, 2 and 1; Mrs. G. Minzesheimer defeated Mrs. Leo Sornebom, 3 and 1, and Mrs. Sidney Hermann defeated Miss Helen Cohen, 4 and 2.

More Entries in National Golf.

Four additional entries have been received at the office of the United States Golf Association in this city for the national amateur championship, which starts on Monday over the links of the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt. These names came in too late to be included in the original list, and make the total entry 116. The added ones are as follows: Cameron B. Buxton and Wirt L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley, and Stewart Stickney and G. H. Walker, St. Louis.

Malba Field Club's Golf Opening.

The Malba Field Club will open its new club house and nine-hole golf course today. The club is located at Malba, a new development between College Point and Whitestone, and occupies a site near Long Island Sound. There will be an eighteen-hole golf opening handicap and a tennis tournament, as well as a reception in the clubhouse at 4 o'clock, followed by dancing.

PASTIME A. C. BENEFIT.

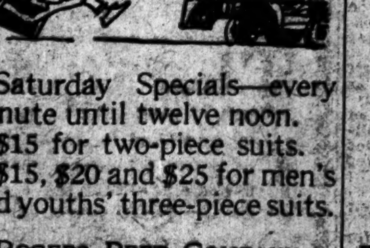
Many Stars Will Be Out at Glencoe Oval Tomorrow.

A benefit set of games will be tendered to the Pastime A. C. tomorrow afternoon at Glencoe Oval, 126th Street and Second Avenue, and many of the best-known track and field performers of the city and district have promised to be present. If anything like the list of competitors promised put in an appearance the affair, in all probability, will produce many interesting competitions. The programme is a long one and arranged so as to bring out plenty of action.

Jim Duncan will make a special effort for a new record with the discus, Greek style. Jack Eller will perform in his specialty and Mel Sheppard will try his luck at one of his many preferred distances in the running events. Several special match events have been scheduled, the feature of which is to be a match relay between the Pastime Club and the Salem-Crescents. Pat O'Connor, also of the Pastime A. C., will compete in the all-around event. This will be his last appearance in competition before leaving for the national all-around championships down South. The special events closed to the members are: Sixty-yard dash, two-lap run, 1,000-yard run, two-mile run, putting twelve-pound shot, and one-mile walk.

Three Knockouts at New Polo A. A.

All three of the main bouts at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem last night terminated in quick knockouts. In the principal event Joe Notter of Harlem stopped Joe Fox of the east side in the second round with a hard right hook to the jaw. Fox substituted for Tommy Ginty, the Scranton lightweight, who notified Manager McDonald that he was ill and unable to appear. Fox was no match for his hard-hitting opponent, who dealt him a severe beating before putting over the decisive blow. Jimmy Paul took six rounds to dispose of Billy Price by a knockout in the second scheduled ten-round exhibition. Jerry Keen, an English importation, lasted less than two rounds before Joe Palmer of New York, who sent him to the canvas for the count shortly after the second session started. Keen displayed unusual cleverness in the first round, but at the opening of the second laid himself open for a left uppercut which nearly put him out. Palmer followed up his advantage, and with two more well-directed punches sent the Briton down for the full count. Several of the preliminaries resulted in knockouts, too, but there was enough fighting to please a large crowd before the contests ended.



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$15 for two-piece suits.
$15, $20 and $25 for men's and youths' three-piece suits.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
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USED MOTOR TRUCKS
Various makes of second hand trucks, 1 to 5 tons, at special prices to make room for new stock. Splendid condition, ready for immediate service. R. & L. Company, Broadway at 62d Street.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

We have not increased the importation price of HAIG & HAIG SCOTS WHISKY.

Owing to increased insurance rates, caused by the European War and advance in Exchange, it costs the importers about 24 cents per case additional, and this will promptly be reduced as soon as shipping conditions become normal.

Consumers should, therefore, not be charged exorbitant prices, as the advance is but 2 cents per bottle.

As HAIG & HAIG is more largely consumed in the United States than any other brand, we take the liberty of informing our friends of the actual conditions.

We have, and will continue to have, sufficient stock to fill all orders.

ROOSEVELT & SCHUYLER
Agents for Haig & Haig

FUTURITY WILL BE RUN ON MUDDY TRACK

Eighteen Two-Year-Olds Nominated to Race for $20,000 Stakes Today at Spa.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—With only a very ordinary lot of horses racing this afternoon over a track that was deep in sloppy mud, there was more interest in the programme that is to be decided tomorrow than in what was offered by the Saratoga Association this afternoon. All day there were intermittent showers, and after running the last race a drizzling rain set in that makes it certain that the track will still be deep in mud for the running of the Futurity tomorrow.

This track condition has not deterred the owners from naming their candidates, and there were eighteen nominations today for the prize that will be worth more than $20,000 to the winner. Later R. J. Mackenzie's Sea Shell was added. She won the last race this afternoon, but the gallop through the mud was so easy for her that Trainer Adkins decided to send her back tomorrow.

The probable field for the six furlong test, with the jockeys who will ride, is composed as follows:

*Spun Glass, 119 pounds, Notter.
*Dinah Do, 114 pounds, Neylon.
†Trial By Jury, 125 pounds, Davies.
†Garbage, 124 pounds, Deronde.
‡Polish, 122 pounds, Kederis.
‡The Finn, 119 pounds, G. Burns.
Solly, 117 pounds, Taylor.
Paris, 117 pounds, McTaggart.
Kaskaskia, 120 pounds, Butwell.
Harry Junior, 122 pounds, Schuttinger.
Trojan, 117 pounds, Burlingame.
Royal Martyr, 114 pounds, McCahey.
Sea Shell, 127 pounds, Buxton.
Pixy, 119 pounds, Sumter.
Hanson, 117 pounds, Steward.
Pan Maid, 114 pounds, Marco.
§Ivy Marquette, 114 pounds, Hopkins.
§Joey Marquette, 117 pounds, Ryan.
*Whitney entry. †Cassatt entry. ‡Winans entry. §J. R. Marquette, Jr., entry.

There are eighteen named in the overnight list, but of these it is known that there will be several scratches and it is possible that there may be some added starters.

Louis Winans today leased The Finn from John E. Madden for the Futurity. He had earlier bought Polish from Mr. Madden and now he will have two colts bearing his silks in the race. This leaves Madden with Paris as his sole representative.

The lease of The Finn was effected after he had worked six furlongs in 1:12 1-5 as a final for the running. He has shown that he can race well through the muddy going and it is probable that the Winans pair will have a very strong following before post time. Spun Glass is probably the better of the Whitney pair, but in her last race she was beaten very easily by Kaskaskia, though an excellent excuse could be found in the ill fortune that attended the Whitney filly all through the running. Dinah Do, her stable mate, was a good third to Regret, another stable mate in the running of the Sanford Memorial, and it is known that she has been working exceedingly well for the Futurity.

Solly will be the hope of Senator Johnson N. Camden, the Kentucky sportsman and breeder. He also has Hanson named, but it was announced tonight that Hanson would be scratched. Solly is a colt with a brilliant turn of speed and he likes the muddy going. Kaskaskia, one that is sure to be a choice, is the representative of H. K. Knapp's Oneck Stable, and it would not be surprising to see her go to the post the favorite.

Capt. Edward B. Cassatt's Garbage and Trial By Jury are already big stake winners at the meeting and this morning through the mud they ran a quarter mile in 24 seconds, wonderfully fast for the "Oklahoma" track, where it was done through the mud.

The Cassatt Stable will try to make it a double victory, for Flying Fairy will be brought back and started in the Saratoga Cup. It was recently announced that she had been retired until the opening of the season at Laurel in October, but she is doing so well and looking so fine that Trainer Healy decided today to give her a chance to take down that prize.

Frank Nolan, owner of the Ververwyck stable, will sell at auction his racing stable tomorrow before the first race.

William J. Wallace was at the track today interesting the horsemen in a proposed five-day meeting at the Empire City track. It is proposed to have the meeting in conjunction with the fair and to run it immediately after the close of the season at Belmont Park, Sept. 19. The merchants and citizens of Yonkers, Mr. Wallace said, had made up a fund of $10,000 to conduct the meeting and if it was assured that there would be horses enough to carry on the sport it would be held. He received assurances from several horsemen that they would send their stables there.

The muddy condition of the track caused a number of scratches this afternoon and small fields were the order of the day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies and geldings, selling; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.
Saranet, Montpelier Stable's, 109 pounds, (Kederis,) 7 to 2, 7 to 5......1
Chanteuse, 103, (McCahey,) 7 to 1, 5 to 2..2
Change, 105, (Buxton,) 13 to 5, even......3
Haversack, Hiker, Unity, B First, Kitty Warfield, and Hektograph also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Piping Rock Subscription Handicap, for three-year-olds, $500 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:30 3-5.
Delegate, W. D. Thornton's, 114 pounds, (McTaggart,) 11 to 5, 4 to 5......1
Golden Prince, 109, (Schuttinger,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1......2
Election Bet, 117, (Kederis,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1..3
Lily Orme, Aurora, Virginia Lass, and Babisa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:59 2-5.
Virile, Harry Payne Whitney's, 113 pounds, (Kederis,) 15 to 20, out......1
Executor, 95, (Sumter,) 16 to 5, 4 to 5....2
Spearhead, 101, (Ryan,) 13 to 5, 1 to 2...3

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $500 added. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.
Celesta, M. P. Guilliam's, 108 pounds, (Taylor,) even, 2 to 5......1
Ringling, 92, (Marco,) 7 to 2, even......2
Holiday, 93, (Ryan,) 6 to 1, 3 to 5......3
Winning Witch also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $600 added; one mile. Time—1:44 3-5.
Yodeling, Henry J. Morris's, 99 pounds, (McCahey,) 8 to 1, 5 to 2......1
Royal Meteor, 109, (Butwell,) 9 to 5, 3 to 5......2
Bac, 100, (McTaggart,) 11 to 10, 2 to 5...3
King Box, Mater, and Camellia also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11.
Sea Shell, R. J. Mackenzie's, 114 pounds, (Buxton,) 2 to 5, out......1
Elusina, 98, (Marco,) 6 to 1, 6 to 5......2
Encore, 99, (McCahey,) 3 to 1, 2 to 5......3

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs. *Humiliation, 96 pounds; Northerner, 105; Leo Skolny, 110; Pomette Bleu, 105; Valliant, 113; *Mater, 94; *Executor and Mr. Sniggs, 96 each; Beethoven, 113.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Ballot, 149 pounds; Lysander, 165; Savannah, 159; Weldship, 146; Little Hugh, 144.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Futurity; six furlongs. Garbage, 124 pounds; Trial by Jury, 125; Spun Glass, 119; Trojan, 117; Royal Martyr, 114; Kaskaskia, 120; Pixy, 119; Harry Junior, 122; Hanson and Solly, 117 each; Pan Maid, Dinah Do, and Ivy Marquette, 114 each; Joey Marquette, 117; Polish, 122; Paris, 117; The Finn, 119.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and six furlongs. Saratoga Cup. Addie M., 106 pounds; San Vega, 113; Star Gaze, 126; Flying Fairy, 121.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile. Perth Rock, 102 pounds; Loveland, 104; Executor, 110; Mater, 100; Humiliation, 102; Ambrose, 104; Be, 106; Naiad, 104; Working Lad, 113; Progressive, 108; Mr. Sniggs, 105; Hermanna, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Quartz, 112 pounds; Carlaverock, 109; Royalty, 112; Peg, Sand Bank, Slumberer, and Baby Cole, 109 each; Chivalry, 112; Luxury, 109.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

Sprint Races at Motordrome.

One week from tonight will end the sprint races for professional bike riders at the Brighton Beach course. The motor-paced and motor cycle races to continue on Sunday afternoons during the months of September and October. With only two more meets left at his favorite track, Alfred Grenda will take every advantage to increase his standing in the points table for open races. Grenda is in third position now, Kramer and Goullet leading him in the list, but by capturing the two-thirds-mile open and the five-mile handicap races tonight Grenda will top the list by a fair lead. The two-thirds-mile race will be run in four heats and a final, the first man in each heat and the second man in the two fastest heats to qualify. The five-mile handicap will bring out an exceptionally large field, Goullet, Kramer, and Rutt starting from scratch. The "pros" will also have a one-mile invitation race to decide.

Arthur Chapple expects to equal his record for a mile 0:37 1-5, when he starts in a handicap motor cycle race against Bert Sayer, Pete Cronin and George Mercier. The distance will be five miles, and the "Speed King" will allow the field one lap handicap. Sayer and John Ungerland will meet in a match race at three miles in the second of a series of races to decide who will race Chapple for the championship.

Amateur Champion Harry Kaiser will be the scratch man in a five-mile race, the remainder of the field being strung out for over 400 yards. Two other amateur races and a novice event at two miles will complete the programme, which consists of twenty-two events in all.

Tadpole Wins Catboat Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—In a close race between the one-design catboats for cups offered by Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Gardner Stout's Tadpole captured first prize and Abbott Hamilton's Goop took the second cup. Jack Borden's Cricket finished third, and Ural McCarter's Nesbitt was fourth.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office..........Times Square
Times Annex....43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..........15 Beekman Street
Wall Street..........2 Rector Street
Harlem..........263 West 125th Street
Bronx..........149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn..........304 Washington Street
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City..........538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City..........383 Jackson Avenue
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Paris..........32 Rue Louis le Grand
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Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week......$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month......0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year......8.50
DAILY, per Week......0.12
DAILY, per Month......0.50
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1914.

ELIHU ROOT IN THE SENATE.

If the direct primary idea were not a vain delusion the Republicans of the State of New York, in the primaries to be held next month, would nominate ELIHU ROOT for the Senate. The foundation theory of the direct primary is that if we can cast out the bosses and smash the machine the people in their lofty wisdom and with their sure instinct will nominate the best men for office. ELIHU ROOT is conspicuously and beyond all question the best man for Senator. His great ability has been demonstrated in years of public service. His mind is stored with that knowledge of which the statesman has daily need. He knows our institutions, our Constitution, our national policies, and the principles upon which they are based. No man in public life has clearer perception of the true interests of the country. To the qualifications of ability and knowledge is added that of experience. The law of natural selection in politics designates him as the man to serve the State in the Senate.

New York has need of him, and its need will be greater, not less, in the coming years. The least observant of Americans should see that questions of great moment will confront this country in the not remote future. We need statesmen, not politicians and time-servers, to grapple with the problems that will arise. If the people had the clear vision that is predicated of them in the theories of those who have advocated the direct primary, Mr. ROOT would spontaneously, as a matter of course, and without fail become the nominee of the Republicans for the Senate.

The friends of other candidates are active. Their names will be put before the voters in every part of the State. So far as we know, no effort in behalf of Mr. ROOT's nomination has been made. Naturally his statement that he should not be a candidate has prevented any open effort to direct attention to him. We wonder what would happen if the Republican voters, justifying the confident predictions of direct primary reformers, should in spite of all other enticements nominate Mr. ROOT. We have an idea that he would accept. If he did accept, he would be elected.

WESTERN SHIPPING RECRUITS.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS is among the leading men of business at Chicago who are giving interviews supporting the President's Government shipping proposal. Various commercial associations of the Middle West are taking the same ground. This is a reversal of the traditional opposition of the West to anything like assistance to the mercantile marine of the United States. When Eastern manufacturers wanted ships to carry their goods, the men of the West thought it was their business to find them. It is different when it is a question of sending Western crops to markets in Europe. Now the opponents of subsidies go to the extreme of supporting Government ownership and operation of facilities which for a generation they would not allow the Government to assist, not even by granting subsidies to counterbalance the excessive costs imposed upon American shipping by law.

This change of heart comes from self-interest, not from public spirit. The selfishness might be forgiven if it were enlightened and in the right direction. When the West can sell its crops at the range indicated by a price between $1.25 and $1.50 for wheat it ought to be satisfied. There is no need of a marine to carry the products of the prairies to the Produce Exchanges of the United States, and there ought to be no assistance in getting higher prices than are current.

Would a Western seller of wheat be induced to take a foreign bill of exchange in payment because a Government ship would carry the goods? A bill of exchange is a credit document which cannot be sued upon or collected at present. Or would the Western seller put his wheat upon a Government ship and send it abroad for sale? In that case he would take in payment the only thing now offered, paper, for which he could not get foreign gold in payment in New York. In the United States he can sell for dollars and can spend the dollars where he lives. If he sells in pounds or francs or marks he cannot get payment, or make delivery, however many Government ships there are. It is not a question of subsidies or ships at all. The talk about an embargo on exports is a curious foil to the talk about starting Government carriers of the goods whose sale some want to stop.

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

A dispatch from Toronto contrasting the 3,000 miles of unguarded frontier that divide the United States from the British possession of Canada with the bristling frontiers of Europe suggests the real reason why the United States has for a century maintained peace with Great Britain. The arrangement concluded in April, 1817, between RICHARD BUSH, acting Secretary of State, and CHARLES BAGOT, Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary, limited the naval force upon the Great Lakes to one vessel of not over 100 tons burden on Lake Ontario, armed with one eighteen-pound cannon; on the upper lakes to two similar vessels, and on Lake Champlain to one such vessel. These vessels, needless to say, were not for war, but as a provision against smugglers. The few antiquated brick forts along the great boundary are about as strong as sheepfolds.

The disarming of the American frontier disarmed suspicions. The fortifying of European boundaries has invited suspicion and attack. They are being attacked, and the elaborate European preparations as "insurance" against war have made war inevitable. The hundred millions of people this side the Canadian border do not molest the eight millions on that side, not because occasions for international jealousy have not arisen, but because in the absence of brute force reason has invariably prevailed. Americans did not readily forget the burning of Washington by the British in 1814. Canadians felt that the Ashburton treaty of 1842 permitted the State of Maine to encroach on their territory, and they cavilled over the boundary question on the Pacific Coast. Then there was the report of the Alaska Boundary Commission, so unsatisfactory to the Dominion. In 1864, when the Federal Government was suspected of entertaining designs of invading Canada, and later during the revival of distrust over the Alabama incident, one of the deciding factors for the continuance of peace was this mutually unguarded frontier. Both countries had prepared for nothing but peace, and, in the words of the late Prof. SUMNER, what we prepare for that we shall get.

SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

What have the organized Socialists in Russia, Germany, Austria, France, England, and in Italy done to prevent the war in which all but one are engaged, and in which Italy is likely to be involved? What are they likely to do when victory for one side or the other, or exhaustion for all, brings the war to a close? Answers to these questions are offered in the current number of The Independent by W. E. WALLING, whom the editor declares to be superlatively competent for the discussion.

The first question is succinctly disposed of: "If we get down to actualities, the Socialist Parties of the "countries involved have done nothing whatever to stop the war." In Germany and France they voted supplies beforehand; in England they offered no serious opposition; in Germany and France many, and in Belgium all, the Socialists took up arms. Exact conditions are not known in Russia, where at the outbreak of war a general strike was in formidable operation, and a state of siege existed in St. Petersburg and in Moscow. It is quite probable that this condition of affairs may have hastened the declaration of war. No resistance to the war when declared has been authentically reported. Thus it is plain that though the Socialists had proclaimed their purpose to meet war by a general strike in France, and though the principle was accepted by a majority in other countries, no action was taken. The Socialist spirit, whatever may be their theories, has not served to make them act as a separate class or to enable them to escape the war fever when war was once waging. And the distinction between war for defense and war for aggression has had little force. The men of each land seem readily to have accepted the notion that their enemies were the aggressors.

As to the future Mr. WALLING predicts a change. He thinks that there will be breaches of discipline, desertion, killing of officers, demoralization, and he hopes there will be revolution. He accepts rather eagerly the vague reports that such things are going on or are impending. We hardly think his prediction or his hope will be realized. Loyalty in actual warfare is not generally the result of discipline. In any army fairly efficiently officered it is much more the result of a deep-seated human instinct which welds together men exposed to common peril or engaged in a common enterprise of danger. Discipline uses and directs rather than produces this feeling.

When the war is over, and losses are realized and the awful burden of cost must be borne for long years, Mr. WALLING looks for revolutionary changes:

> In this war the large capitalists are bound to be annihilated (as capitalists) and genuine democracies established both in Germany and in every country where existing Governments are sufficiently humiliated and where Socialists have prepared the way. The large capitalists' functions will be assumed by the new State Socialist Governments and society will pass into the firm control of the small capitalist and skilled labor majorities.

While this will happen in France and Great Britain, in Germany, Austria, and Russia "a much shorter and radical solution" will be found. The cost of war will have to fall chiefly on land, which "is what is most needed "by the people and is most easily con-"fiscated." The confiscation, direct or by taxation, will be extended to "armament firms, big bankers, and all "the monopolists." Here again we think Mr. WALLING is hasty. It is quite probable that most of the terrible load of inevitable taxation will be placed upon the rich, on "capital," and even then that the suffering and privation of those having little or nothing will provoke active discontent and promote revolution. But that "new State Socialist Governments" based on confiscation will take control is highly improbable. There may be immense numbers who will intensely desire change, but it is not likely that they will agree upon this change. The rule "of small capitalist and skilled labor majorities" which Mr. WALLING looks for will not be accepted without a struggle with the far greater numbers of unskilled or partly skilled workers.

Here, we think, is the radical fallacy of Socialist calculations. They assume that the numerical majority, if they hate the same thing, will unite in desiring and pursuing the same aim. They might get together for confiscation. They are likely to split on the division of the spoils, for their interests and needs as well as their appetites are sure to be conflicting.

JUST FOR A SCRAP OF PAPER.

The German Secretary of State, GOTTLIEB VON JAGOW, and the German Chancellor, Dr. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, in their conversations with the British Ambassador, as appears from the Ambassador's report printed in the second White Paper, have given to the world in a very striking fashion the Berlin view of international morality. Secretary VON JAGOW was sorry that he couldn't assure the Ambassador that Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality. The Imperial Government had been obliged to take that step in order to gain the advantage of invading France by the quickest and easiest way; if they had gone by the more southern route, a great loss of time would have been entailed. The Ambassador found the Imperial Chancellor "in a very excited condition." It was terrible, he said, that Great Britain should go to war with Germany "just for a word, 'neu-"trality,' a word which in war times "had so often been disregarded; just "for a scrap of paper Great Britain "was going to make war on a kindred "nation who desired nothing better "than to be friends with her."

Just for a scrap of paper! A great part of this world's business is done by scraps of paper. Men who sign a paper pledge their faith and honor, often they engage their fortunes. A breach of contract entails penalties. It is not permitted to a man to say, "Yes, I signed the contract, but I "found I was going to lose money, so "I broke it." He cannot say, "I know "I broke my contract with you, but I "found it was to my advantage to get "free of the obligation." In the business world a man who breaks contracts in that way is called dishonest, and after that nobody trusts him.

Germany had signed the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. She was a joint guarantor with Great Britain. Sir WILLIAM GOSCHEN explained to the Imperial Chancellor the English view of the matter: "A sol-"emn compact simply had to be kept, "or what confidence could any one "have in England's engagements in "the future?" What confidence can any nation have in Germany's engagements in the future? The Imperial Chancellor and the Secretary of State appear to have been entirely indifferent to that consideration. "Blood wipes out the ink," runs the German saying.

OUR UNUSED GOLD.

On the first of this month there was in circulation in this country $3,367,-368,930 of all kinds of currency, besides $368,210,467 in the Treasury. That is more than the country needs, as appears from the quietness of trade and the increase over last year's circulation of some eleven millions of dollars. During this month there has been a large addition to this already excessive supply in the form of Clearing House certificates and emergency currency. No doubt some of this excess of currency is useful to relieve the deadlock of credit due to closing of the Exchanges and the inability of the United States to collect what is due it from abroad. Still the excessive supply of paper is regrettable as tending to the disuse of gold.

It would be a good thing to attract gold into the banks as a basis of credit, but the policy fostered at Washington is to drive gold into hiding. It is a pity, because, despite our redundancy of gold, there is no excess of it where it ought to be. At the close of the last fiscal year the gold in the United States was $1,870,761,000, or about half the currency. About $1,113,201,000 was in the Treasury and in the financial institutions. That leaves unaccounted for $757,560,000 in pockets and tills. Each dollar of that gold does the work of one dollar, and counts for no more than any dollar of paper. If the holders of that gold would exchange it for other forms of money which would serve them equally well, the banks would be able to break the deadlock of international exchange which is clipping cents off all American dollars. When exchange is quoted above the par for dollars it is the same as saying that dollars are below the par for pounds or francs.

In other words, dollars will buy less wheat than foreign money. The $757,560,000 of unbanked gold is as useless as water scattered on the sand, and yet there is an urgent call for it. The reserves of the banks are deficient, and the available cash balance of the Treasury, after the deduction of the demands upon the funds which it holds, is only $80,237,515. The Treasury's working balance is usually maintained at around fifty millions, so that even the Treasury is not overstrong for times like these, despite the $368,-210,467 of money of all kinds which it held on the first of this month.

It is a time when gold ought to be made to work, and when the Treasury policy is to overwork paper. When bank reserves are deficient there ought not to be created an excessive and delusive ease. To the intelligent it is an advertisement of the superiority of gold. For the inexperienced it has the same result as clipping their dollars, if the policy begun is continued along the same lines to the result which heretofore has followed such procedure.

FOR THE RED CROSS.

The Red Cross organization is literally besieged by nurses and physicians urgently demanding the privilege of volunteering for war service abroad. Their generous zeal speaks volumes for the humane spirit that animates those of our community who know most thoroughly the needs they are anxious to serve. Meanwhile we call the attention of our readers to the equal need of contributions to the funds of the Red Cross. These are not so large as might be desired.

Naturally, in the period of relative depression that is upon us there is a sentiment of timidity as to all sorts of unusual expenditure, and there is the fear that there will be a good deal of distress which will demand relief in our own country before the approaching Winter is over. But it is only reasonable to recall that the depression to which we are subject and the needs that may arise among us are but the indirect effects of the terrible war raging in Europe. To those who are engaged in the conflict suffering must come to which ours cannot be at all compared. To this the Red Cross ministers and, so far as possible, relieves. The pinch of business stagnation should operate to make our citizens understand the suffering entailed in Europe and to give liberally to mitigate it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Near Side Stop for Street Cars.

On next Tuesday, Sept. 1, an ordinance designed, first, to promote public safety, and, second, to promote public convenience by accelerating the movement of street traffic, will become effective, requiring that all surface cars stop to receive and discharge passengers on the "near" side of intersecting streets—that they halt, that is, before the street is crossed. The measure will reduce greatly the number of halts, since now the street cars must stop twice at the "school stop" streets, "fire stop" streets, and streets with intersecting car tracks. But the ordinance is so worded that cars may still stop on the far side, with the consent of the Police Commissioner, where conditions demand a variance from the rule, if at such places the car companies install "No Stop" and "Trolley Stop" signs.

That this new rule will work for speed in car traffic is obvious. Despite the rather wordy and unreadable notices posted in the cars apprising the public of the coming change, some confusion will doubtless attend it, but as soon as people come to understand the nearly invariable rule of "near side," they will on the whole be better pleased than at present. There will be less danger from automobiles whose drivers, having already started across an intersecting street, feel that they have the right of way. The hospital authorities of Detroit report a notable lessening of accident cases since the near-side stop was adopted there; similar testimony comes from cities as far west as San Francisco and south to Nashville, Tenn. If there are minor inconveniences they will be outweighed by the fact that patrons of surface cars will be able to go their ways back and forth with fewer unnecessary stops and with greater speed.

Probably Not So Bad as It Sounds.

"Crosses for the boys, honorable mention for GOD," is the penciled comment we have received with a clipping of the Kaiser's telegram to the Crown Princess rejoicing with her "over the first victory of WILHELM." His son WILHELM receives two iron crosses, OSKAR one, and to the Deity thanks and honor because He has been on the side of WILHELM and has "most brilliantly supported him."

Now it is customary for autocrats to assume, and to state publicly on occasions which they deem suitable, that GOD is always on their side. It is a bad old custom, in that it leads to the breaking of compacts between the autocratic Governments and other nations, at which GOD is supposed to blink, and it attempts to sanctify altogether too much bloodletting in causes which the eye of reason cannot separate from unutterable selfishness. That the German Emperor should follow the custom in this instance is due less to personal idiosyncrasy, we feel sure, than to autocratic tradition which has conferred upon him the "divine right" to speak as he does. And we resolutely put aside our own inherited prejudice against the tradition long enough to say that the translator, not the Emperor, probably conveyed the note of patronizing the Almighty in the words "most brilliantly." The German "glaenzend" does mean brilliant, shining, splendid, attributes that convey a sense of deep reverence when referred to the Deity. The original German words of the dispatch were not transmitted from Copenhagen by way of London to the American newspapers, but we do not doubt that the Kaiser here meant that his son had been helped by the glory of GOD.

JAPANESE WOMEN SOLDIERS.

Trained with the Men Secretly to Increase Nipponese Strength?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me a word in regard to our Japanese difficulties. I made the acquaintance in 1888 of one of the first lot of teachers who were sent from Berlin to Japan at the request of the Mikado—a Dr. Schmidt, whom I found by far the cleverest observer and judge of future events I have ever met. He stayed over ten years in Japan, and then made a contract with the Chinese Ambassador to teach in Peking, where he remained another seven years.

Dr. Schmidt told me that after he had become acquainted with the best educated and brightest Japanese, they had never made a secret of their ultimate intention of conquering China, and he added: "And they will do it if either the Mikado, Okuma or Ito remain alive, for these were the chief brains of Japan."

I visited Dr. Schmidt quite often, and he kept me posted about what was happening in the Far East that had escaped the notice of our dailies and periodicals. The most important item being that Japan had introduced military drill for both sexes in her public schools to reduce her army bills and keep her military strength secret.

If Japan has found ways and means to hide her military armaments by the school-drilling of her children, when she was doing it right before the eyes of European visitors, fighting mixed-sex battles, to my knowledge as early as 1907, without disturbing our equanimity, she has been certainly able to hide her naval preparations, and will do so in the future.

But the blame is ours. Did not England and the United States help Japan to get possession of the very key to China by giving her Corea? Did she not settle there the best and greatest number of the troops she was then withdrawing from Manchuria, without even our protest? Has she not been increasing their numbers annually with well-drilled men and women these last ten years by the hundreds of thousands each year, settling them well equipped near the Chinese borders? G. A. HOERLE.

Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 24, 1914.

Wordsworth on Namur and Liege.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If not already noted, the following poem by Wordsworth may prove interesting in the light of recent events. It is entitled "Between Namur and Liege," and is preceded by an observation, from which I quote a part:

"The scenery on the Meuse pleases me more, upon the whole, than that of the Rhine, though the river itself is much inferior in grandeur. The rocks both in form and color, especially between Namur and Liege, surpass any upon the Rhine, though they are in several places disfigured by quarries, whence stones were taken for the new fortifications. This is much to be regretted, for they are useless, and the scars will remain perhaps for thousands of years."

What lovelier home could gentle Fancy choose?
Is this the stream whose cities, heights, and plains,
War's favorite playground, are with crimson stains
Familiar, as the Morn with pearly dews?
The Morn that now along the silver Meuse,
Spreading her peaceful ensigns, calls the swains
To tend their silent boats and ringing wains,
Or strip the bough whose mellow fruit bestrews
The ripening corn beneath it. As mine eyes
Turn from the fortified and threatening hill,
How sweet the prospect of yon watery glade,
With its gray rocks clustering in pensive shade—
That, shaped like old monastic turrets, rise
From the smooth meadow-ground, serene and still!

New York, Aug. 25, 1914. L. MURRAY.

Women's War Fashions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Next Saturday the women of New York are going to march through the streets of our city in silent protest against the war which is now being waged in Europe. All the people of this country, I am sure, approve of this form of protest. I should like to suggest, however, still another way in which the women might show their disapproval of war. We all know that the makers of fashions for women have always seized the opportunity offered by war for introducing gold and silver braid, cockades, and garments designed in imitation of military uniforms. The same women who out of principle always objected to war donned this military-looking apparel without realizing that while they were trying to discourage war on the one hand they were indirectly encouraging it on the other. Let us hope that every woman will boycott military fashions! We want no galaxy of gold braid following in the wake of the conflicting European armies! From now on may all military fashions be tabooed in this country! HELEN J. HARVITT.

New York, Aug. 25, 1914.

Jailbirds Out of Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 20 you have a news article headed "Some Elevator Boys May Be Jailbirds," and the advice of the head of a surety company to be careful about apartment houses employing this class of labor.

Investigation into bettering of criminal conditions has been considered a thankless task, and few are willing to undertake it, but it presents the greatest opportunities for scientific study of what produces the tendencies that lead up to our having annually to spend vast sums for protection of life and property.

The subject is not an inviting one to the politician, as a disfranchised citizen is of little use to him in his political career. It is, therefore, up to the community to make its investigations and recommendations, but for the sake of humanity do not discharge the "jailbird" until a suitable provision is made for his installment in some other position. HERBERT S. CARPENTER.

Loon Lake, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1914.

Fund Proposed for Stricken Belgians

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On every side we hear expressions of sympathy for the Belgians, who were forced into this unholy war against their will. Sympathy alone will not feed the hungry or help restore to the poor peasant his home and cattle. Let the women of America start a subscription to aid these people, who have been so brave and sacrificed their all for honor's sake.

If every woman in the land gave her mite, be it only ten cents, a large sum could be raised. Will some one suggest the best way to go about collecting such a fund? FLORENCE WOOD MORRIS.

New York, Aug. 24, 1914.

GIFTS OF THE TEUTONS.

Flashes the Teuton sword,
Thunders the Teuton gun;
Swift through a world of peace
Rivers of crimson run.
Men on the horrors gaze,
Name it with stricken breath,
Name it with curdled blood
Land of the brutal death.

Flashes the Teuton mind,
Ponders the Teuton brain;
Softly the "twilight sleep"
Eases a world of pain.
Freed from the primal curse,
Mothers of all the earth
Name it beyond all praise
Land of the painless birth.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

BULL MOOSE HOPE TO ATTRACT REBELS

C. J. Hamlin Says Hennessy and Hinman Voters Will Come to Them

AFTER DEFEAT IN PRIMARY

Sulzer, Chagrined at Utica Setback, Says He'll Beat Davenport Two to One.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 28.—Bull Moose leaders who were here to attend yesterday's stormy meeting of the Progressive State Committee freely admit that they can see only a fighting chance to win this Fall. And even such slender hopes are based on the expectation that after the primaries are over the disgruntled following of John A. Hennessy in the Democratic and of Harvey D. Hinman in the Republican Party will rally to the Progressive banners for a united onslaught on a common enemy—the bosses in both the older parties.

The Progressive State platform contains a thinly-veiled invitation to the Hennessy Democrats and the Hinman Republicans to cast their lot with the Bull Moose in case the Democratic and Republican primaries, respectively, have registered the defeat of Messrs. Hennessy and Hinman.

Prof. Frederick M. Davenport, too, when he spoke at the meeting last night and declared his willingness "to lead the Bull Moose herd to victory or slaughter," voiced a vague hope that unity of anti-boss purpose might lead to a post-primary pact between the Progressives with a capital "P" and the lower case variety in the older parties, whose voters in the fiery oratory of William H. Hotchkiss yesterday were alluded to as "white slaves."

Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo, who accepted the Bull Moose invitation to run for Lieutenant Governor, admitted after the meeting last night that such an alliance had been discussed, and that the Progressive leaders were anxious to see it materialize though they did not quite know how it could be brought about under present conditions.

"If it can be worked, we will have a fighting chance to win," said Mr. Hamlin. "I am just patriotic enough to forget my own party long enough to wish that Hennessy and Hinman both might win in the primaries, but I don't for my life see how they can get away with it against the heavy odds of organization support for their rivals in the primaries.

"If Hennessy and Hinman do not win, their followers may just as well make up their minds that every door of opportunity within their respective parties will be slammed shut in their faces, and that the Progressive Party will afford them their only chance for pursuing their anti-boss fight to the bitter end. Once they awaken to this realization, it seems to me, the only logical course for them to pursue will be to join hands with us who are engaged in the same fight."

There was a rumor here today that actual negotiations with a view to bringing about this hoped-for alliance would be under way before long. That the irreconcilables of the Hennessy type in the Democratic organization were taking a lively interest in yesterday's Bull Moose doings was evidenced by the presence here of several Democratic "scouts." One of these was George E. Noeth, the Democratic County Chairman of Monroe, who is out openly against the Democratic organization's programme of nominating Martin H. Glynn for Governor.

As directly in line with this Progressive desire to tie up with the insurgent element in the two older parties, is regarded the non-committal attitude of the Bull Moose platform with regard to every question of public policy on which it has taken issue with the Democrats or the Republicans, except the boss question. Col. Roosevelt saw the Progressive platform before it was promulgated.

The Bull Moose leaders express little concern regarding the future course of Sulzer and his following. They predict that his vote in the Progressive primaries will be small.

William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, who returned to the city yesterday from the Utica, said:

"The Progressives, being believers in the Hughes principles of respectable party leadership, boldly suggested to the Progressives of the State a complete ticket. This was in accordance with the basic principles in the Hinman-Greene bill, as well as in the bills introduced by Progressives since the formation of the party. The Progressive leaders have, therefore, taken the rank and file of the party into their confidence instead of, as in the case of the Republican and Democratic machines, keeping the agreed-upon slates secret until a day or two before the end of the period for the filing of nominating petitions. It is for the public to say which method is the better. The Progressives have no doubt of the people's verdict."

William Sulzer also returned to the city yesterday. He was much chagrined at not being named by the Bull Moose. He said:

"The Utica conference violated the spirit and letter of the direct primary law. Until that conference took place I thought that all Progressives were for the new primary law. I shall be a candidate in the Progressive primaries against Mr. Davenport. The Progressives of the State all want me, and I will beat Mr. Davenport, two to one."

SULZER BOGEY TO ROOSEVELT.

Letter Wanted from Him Denouncing the Deposed Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 28.—According to reports here, the members of the Progressive State Committee are by no means sure that it will be easy to defeat William Sulzer in the primaries with the ticket selected yesterday at the Utica conference. While the formal vote against Sulzer was decisive enough, it was said that leaders from various sections of the State reported privately that there was an alarming sentiment for Sulzer among the rank and file of the party and that thousands of their constituents had urged that the ex-Governor be selected to head the ticket.

It is understood here that the majority of the State Committee, who are anti-Sulzer men, decided to ask Col. Roosevelt to send a letter to each of the 110,-000 enrolled Progressives in the State denouncing Sulzer and asking him to support at the primaries the ticket suggested by the State Committee. The anti-Sulzer men felt that they could put their ticket through if the Colonel would take that step.

The feeling here is that Col. Roosevelt will not inject himself into the fight against Sulzer. He has said flatly that he would remain neutral until after the primaries, and everything seems to indicate that he will remain firm despite any efforts that the leaders may make to get him out in the open.

The Colonel would not discuss the situation tonight. He had as his guest Gen. Leonard A. Wood, U. S. A., and when the correspondents sought him at Sagamore Hill he was engaged in a lively conversation.

"Not a word to say," was his reply to the request for information as to the course he intends to pursue.

It is understood that the committee, if it fails to get the Colonel to denounce Sulzer, will ask Roosevelt at least to write a vigorous letter in support of the ticket headed by Davenport. If the State Committee can prove to the Colonel that the alarming reports about Sulzer are true, he may find a way to do something of the kind to aid them. The matter has not been put directly to Roosevelt, but he will probably talk things over with some of the Progressive leaders tomorrow.

The canvass taken by the Progressive leaders in one up-State county, according to the reports which reached here, showed that out of 9,000 enrolled Progressives more than 6,000 were for Sulzer. In most of the districts, it was said, the committeemen found no very strong sentiment for Davenport. His candidacy, it was said, had not been strengthened by the fact that thousands of Progressives had been fed with the hope, until the last moment, that Col. Roosevelt might head the ticket.

HEDGES QUESTIONS KLINE.

Wants to Know Why Saratoga Convention Is Criticised.

Job E. Hedges, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, sent a letter yesterday to Col. Ardolph L. Kline in reply to statements Mr. Kline made in the announcement of his own candidacy on Thursday. Among other things Col. Kline said that the actions of the candidates at the Saratoga Convention were of such a character as to "arouse intense antagonism to their candidacies," and Mr. Hedges in his letter said:

"As my own candidacy for the nomination was freely discussed at Saratoga I would be pleased to have you tell me in the same frank spirit in which I ask the question what I, or any one in my behalf, did at Saratoga which aroused any antagonism, or what I have personally done to lead you to believe that my candidacy was undesirable. Our interests are apparently alike. We are apparently equally interested in the purpose sought to be accomplished in the campaign this Fall, and I would not like to feel that in any way I had forfeited the approval of so consistent a Republican as yourself."

Mr. Hedges also pointed out that Col. Kline had said that the candidates had created factional differences among the Republicans, and that the convention violated the spirit and letter of the direct primary law. Mr. Hedges said he was entirely willing to accept the responsibility, but he wanted to know, if a convention had not been held, how otherwise the fifteen delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention could have been more wisely selected or how the party platform could have been better framed and promulgated.

HUGHES, JR., FOR HINMAN.

Son of Ex-Governor on Candidate's Campaign Committee.

The managers of Harvey D. Hinman's campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor held a meeting at the Hinman headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday and made plans to organize a campaign committee in every county in the State. A statement given out by the assistant campaign manager, Thomas Oscar Piper, read:

"In response to the popular demand for Mr. Hinman to head the Republican State ticket this Fall for Governor, many up-State Republicans have offered their services as active members of the proposed county campaign committees. Many of these are former Barnes followers who express their approval of the statement issued by Senator Hinman, in which he said that the domination of "Boss" Barnes must cease and that if disaster to the Republican Party is to be avoided, representative Republicans throughout the State must select the ticket."

It was decided at the meeting to organize a strong New York County Campaign Committee, and the following men to serve on the Executive Committee were selected: A. Perry Osborne, Chairman; C. H. Woodward, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., W. W. Aldrich, and Charles P. Spooner, son of former United States Senator John C. Spooner.

TICKETS IN WESTCHESTER.

Democrats and Progressives Make Primary Designations.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Democratic County Committee, with Deputy Controller Michael J. Walsh, the county leader, in control, today designated these candidates for the primaries:

For Congress, Twenty-fourth District—WOODSON R. OGLESBY of Yonkers.

For Congress, Twenty-fifth District—BENJAMIN I. TAYLOR of Harrison.

For Sheriff—JAMES J. FLEMING of Yonkers.

For County Treasurer—HERBERT E. CARPENTER of Ossining.

For County Controller—WILLIAM M. BAILEY of Somers.

For County Register—LEON ST. C. DICK of Mount Vernon.

For delegates to the Constitutional Convention—JOHN F. BRENNAN of Yonkers, CLIFFORD COUCH of Peekskill, MARTIN J. KEOGH, Jr., of New Rochelle.

For State Committeemen—MICHAEL J. WALSH of Yonkers, EDWIN W. FISKE of Mount Vernon, JOHN J. SINNOTT of Mount Pleasant, ROBERT B. VANCORTLAND of Mount Kisco.

The Progressive County Committee designated the following:

For Congress, Twenty-fourth District—ALBERT E. SMITH of Pleasantville.

For Congress, Twenty-fifth District—WILLIAM J. MERTZ of Port Chester.

For Senator—JEFFERSON D. HOBBS of Mount Pleasant.

For Sheriff—HARRY M. MALONE of Yonkers.

For County Treasurer—JOHN W. DICKESON of Scarsdale.

For County Controller—WALTER A. JOHNSON of Pleasantville.

For County Register—ROBERT L. FORBES of New Rochelle.

For Coroners—Dr. A. T. BANNING of Mount Vernon, OSCAR D. SIMMONS of Dobbs Ferry.

For Assembly—Second District, B. B. BURNETT of Tuckahoe; Third District, CHARLES E. PRITCHARD of Mount Pleasant; Fourth District, WILLIAM C. WHITE of Scarsdale.

For delegates to the Constitutional Convention—V. EVERIT MACY of Ossining, BAILEY B. BURRET of Yonkers, J. C. BUCKER of Peekskill.

The Republicans have already made their party designations.

FITZGERALD WAS NOT ILL.

Rises in House to Deny Wrong Impression Which Prevailed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—While Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, was in New York earlier in the week a misinformed colleague submitted a request for leave of absence for him on account of illness. Mr. Fitzgerald today was compelled to rise to a question of personal privilege in order to explain that he was not ill at all, and that he was away from Washington to attend a political conference at Saratoga.

As the New Yorker entered the House chamber yesterday Representative Mann, the Republican leader, arose and addressed the chair.

"I would like to be the first," said Mr. Mann, "to congratulate the House and the country upon the speedy recovery to full health of our friend from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who appears on the floor today."

Mr. Fitzgerald in response asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation.

"I am afraid the gentleman might tax his strength," said Mr. Mann, with mock solicitude. He objected.

Whereupon Mr. Fitzgerald rose to a question of personal privilege.

"I have not been ill, and the request for leave for me should not have been submitted," he said. "The request was due to a misunderstanding for which I am not personally responsible."

He said he would make no attempt to except himself from the operation of the new rule that absent members shall be "docked" for the days they are absent, unless sickness of themselves or family kept them away. He declared further that he thought he voiced the prevailing sentiment in New York State when he said there was criticism of the action of the House in adopting the order at this particular time, when both Democratic and Republican members were apt to be called away to attend to their political affairs.

There was no trouble today about keeping a quorum in the House. Two roll calls showed that there are at least 311 members in the city, this being ninety-three more than a majority.

Foster Declines Argentina Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Samuel M. Foster has declined appointment as Ambassador to Argentina.

TERCENTENARY FETE WILL BE HELD TODAY

Pageant in Central Park Will Show 10,000 Children and Elaborate Floats.

PARADE, DANCE, AND FEAST

Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel Invited to Review Marchers—Spectacle on Lake.

More than 10,000 children from the public playgrounds will take part in a pageant on the Sheep Meadow in Central Park this afternoon, showing the commercial, industrial, and educational progress of Manhattan in the last 300 years. The celebration will be under the auspices of the New York Tercentenary Commission, incorporated last year to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the beginning of chartered commerce in New York, and the opening of the Panama Canal, acting jointly with the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks.

In costumes of all the nations represented in Manhattan, beginning with 1614, when Dutch navigators landed here and began trading with the native Indians, the children will form their procession at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street, at 2 o'clock. Led by a police escort they will march east to Central Park West, and thence south to Fifty-ninth Street, where they will circle the monument to Columbus. Turning north, the procession will follow the West Drive of Central Park to Seventy-second Street, thence east to the head of the Mall to the Bethesda Fountain. Here will begin the first episode in which the Indians and the first Dutch traders will be seen bartering skins and trinkets.

The arrival of the Dutch in their vessel, the Tiger, will be pictured on the Great Lake, opposite Seventy-second Street. Met by the Indians in their small canoes, the Dutch navigators will proceed from their ship in rowboats. The party will land at the fountain, joining the land processional at 2:30 o'clock.

From the Bethesda Fountain the paraders will move south on the Mall to the Sheep Meadow, turning west past the reviewing stand, to which Gov. Glynn and his staff, Mayor Mitchel, and other members of the city administration have been invited. The Sheep Meadow can be reached by the public through the Sixty-sixth Street entrance on Central Park West or through the Sixty-fifth Street entrance on Fifth Avenue. The Sheep Meadow is on the west side of the park.

The pageant has been written by William J. Lee, Director of Recreation and Tercentenary Commissioner, who will be aided in its direction by Miss Mary E. McKenna, Secretary of the Women's and Children's Department of the Tercentenary Commission; William F. Hamilton, art and scenic decorator, and 200 assistants.

There will be ten floats, some of them drawn by horses. The first will represent the Indian period, showing warriors, medicine men, squaws, boys with spears, and girls with flowers and beadwork. The second will picture the life of the Dutch, and one of its features will be a windmill drawn by millers, Burgomasters, and night watchmen.

"Early Education" will be the title of the third float, showing how children of long ago were taken to school in old-fashioned carts.

Teachers in caps and gowns and boy and girl graduates will appear in a float representing "Education of Today." Another float will illustrate the development of the recreation system of Manhattan. In this episode there also will be a huge baseball with a little girl perched on its top in the act of presenting a crown to a baseball player.

The fifth float will be entitled "Tribute to All the Nations," and upon it will be boys and girls in costumes holding streamers attached to a "melting pot." Still another float will illustrate "Manual Training," and additional ones will represent industry and commerce in all phases. The last float will be the "Horn of Plenty."

When the procession passes the reviewing stand it will circle back toward the Mall, forming a crescent in front of the Governor, Mayor, and other guests. The standard bearers will march to the centre of this large group and salute the officials and guests. Stately figures of "Uncle Sam," "Miss Columbia," "Liberty," "Justice," "Opportunity," and "Plenty" will be led to the centre of the field by "Peace." The children will give the "Dances of All Nations," and finally all will dance to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The afternoon will be closed with a feast of cakes, candy, ice cream, and fruit.

WOMEN'S PROTEST TODAY.

Peace Parade to March Down Fifth Avenue to Union Square.

The peace parade is to march from Fifty-eighth Street down Fifth Avenue to Union Square today, an army of women in mourning, with muffled drums and a great white flag bearing the word "Peace" and the emblem of the dove. The committee for the parade has invited all women in the city to appear, residents and visitors.

The marchers will assemble at 3:30 P. M., and the parade is to start at 4. The leaders, the banner bearer, string holders, chief Marshals, and the Committee of Two Hundred are to form in East Fifty-eighth Street, the refugees forming in the same street back of the committee. The automobiles which will carry the mothers and young babies and the older women who cannot march will form in East Fifty-seventh Street ahead of the marchers.

The other marchers will fall in according to their location in the city as follows:

Northeast of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, fall in at East Fifty-sixth and East Fifty-seventh Streets.

Northwest of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, fall in at West Fifty-sixth and West Fifty-seventh Streets.

Southeast of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, fall in at East Fifty-fourth and East Fifty-fifth Streets.

Southwest of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, fall in at West Fifty-fourth and West Fifty-fifth Streets.

Brooklyn, fall in at East Fifty-third Street, Long Island, fall in at West Fifty-third Street.

Outside New York, fall in at East and West Fifty-second Streets.

There will be a line of mounted police at the head of the procession, and Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the Parade Committee, will lead the women carrying the peace flag, the strings to be held by Miss Rose Young and Mrs. Florence Woolston. The Chief Marshal will be Miss Portia Willis. Following her will be the Chairman of the Parade Committee, Mrs. Henry Villard, with Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Lillian Wald, Miss Lillian L. Deaver, and Miss Katherine Leckie. The first of the six groups of muffled drums will march next.

After this will be Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, and Miss Mailler, the full committee of 200, and refugees led by Mme. Yorska.

The parade committee has announced that it has spent nearly $400, and about that amount remains to be paid. Contributions of money are received at Parade Headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

Dominican President Inaugurated.

WASHIGTON, Aug. 28.—Prof. Don Ramon Baez has been formally inaugurated as Provisional President of Santo Domingo after the voluntary abdication of President Bordas, according to a dispatch to the State Department today.

Government Buys More Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, has bought 200,000 ounces of silver for immediate delivery at the San Francisco mint. The price was 53.1 cents an ounce.

BIG SUM REALIZED AT NEWPORT BAZAAR

Society Folk Purchase Generously at Breakers Benefit for International Red Cross.

AUTO RAFFLE YIELDS $2,000

Tea Costume Nets $1,000—Fancy Dancing by Members of Younger Set—Tableaux in the Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The International Red Cross bazaar and tableaux, organized by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, took place at The Breakers today. Every effort was made to make this event one of the most popular functions of the season, and it is expected that between $35,000 and $40,000 was realized.

The bazaar started at 2 P. M. and the tableaux at 9:30 P. M. After the opening exercises the Constellation Guard from the Naval Training Station gave an exhibition drill. This was followed by half-hour exhibitions of the Duke of Manchester's daylight moving pictures, under the direction of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and also a half-hour exhibition of the Paul Rainey African hunt pictures in the dining room of The Breakers.

Then came fancy dancing by Miss Margaret Hawkesworth and Basil N. Durant, which was followed at 4 o'clock by fancy dancing by a number of young women under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James. The bazaar closed at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who has just returned from Europe, gave her friends a big surprise when she appeared at Mrs. Fish's booth and received a welcome she will long remember. Mrs. Vanderbilt spent a lot of money, purchasing, among other things, one of the four beautiful French poodles Mrs. T. Suffern Taller gave Mrs. Fish. Harry Payne Whitney bought two others. They sold for $50 each. The rabbits from Mrs. Taller also brought good prices. Mrs. Fish took in $2,000, with Mrs. J. Stewart Barney as cashier.

Pembroke Jones with Phoenix Ingraham made a round of the booths, starting from the wonderful fruit booth of Mrs. Jones. Half an hour before the bazaar ended both acknowledged they were bankrupt.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt came from Oakland Farm and purchased many articles, paying a large price for a Pekingese.

Mrs. Vanderbilt came from The Breakers with a small fortune, spending it everywhere. Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. J. Mason, and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens not only added largely to the receipts but also helped at booths.

Mrs. Griswold Thompson needed all the assistance possible selling tea, ices, and cakes, and among the women helping were Miss Jean Wallach, Mrs. Reginald Norman, as cashier; Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Miss Frances Fairchild, Miss Sarah Sherburne, and Miss Frances Clark.

About the grounds Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens and Miss Edith Norman Hunter sold chances on birds in gilded cages.

When the rain threatened, the beautiful rose tea costume was removed to Mrs. Oelrichs's booth and raffled off. It netted $1,000.

Mrs. Oelrichs's booth was most fetching with Parisian hats, Mrs. French Vanderbilt's lace tablecloth, and the Red Cross cake.

Mrs. Oelrichs was assisted by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Miss Marguerite Williams, and Miss Helen Tobin of Denver.

An automobile was raffled off, with Miss Muriel Vanderbilt drawing the number. It realized $2,000.

Miss Kathlyn Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, drew from the basket the lucky number which won the Red Cross cake.

Miss Rhoda Fullam of Annapolis added to the receipts selling fancy articles about the grounds.

Mrs. George D. Widener, presiding at the candy booth, sold out completely.

Mrs. French Chadwick was in charge of the fortune-telling duck, assisted by Mrs. Frederic P. Sands, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans.

The Misses Betty, Emily, and Suzanne Pierson assisted Mrs. Clark at the toy booth.

Today Lawrence L. Gillespie, Treasurer of the committee, received a check from Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt for $500 and from Prof. John W. Burgess came a check for $70, bringing the receipts to $23,300 before the gates opened for the bazaar.

Attendance at the tennis tournament today was the largest of the week.

Capt. and Mrs. Templin Potts of Washington and Jamestown were there for the first time, and from Narragansett Pier came a large number of the Summer residents and Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N. Mrs. August Belmont attended with a number of guests, including Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Others present were Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, with Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton; Col. and Mrs. George P. Landers, Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Grant, and Capt. and Mrs. Samuel F. Dallam of Fort Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, will remain until Sept. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor gave a luncheon today for Miss Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne of New York, with the other guests all young people, who afterward attended the Red Cross bazaar.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and daughters arrived from New York today on the steam yacht Warrior.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived tonight from New York, coming from Wickford on his steam yacht Adroit, joining Mrs. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Casino registrations included Marshall R. Kernochan, visiting Mrs. J. J. Wysong; James L. Breese and C. F. Watson, New York; Miss Rhodes of Providence, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry; Mrs. and Miss Stehly, Locust Valley; Mr. Sr., visiting District Attorney and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman; Mrs. Edward L. Smith, Woodmere, L. I., visiting Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont; Miss Augusta Hunter, Newport; Harry J. Schmidt, Spokane; J. D. Lynn, Pittsburgh; C. W. Handford, New York, guest of Mrs. E. H. Harryman on steam yacht Sultana; Miss De Barril, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence of New York.

SAILING FOR EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners Departing Today.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.)—James E. Binns, D. J. Cameron, Dr. C. M. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Hudson, Miss M. Hunter, Miss H. R. Jardine, J. B. Langstaff, Miss J. Mitchell, Mrs. Agnes Strachan, and K. G. Thomson.

TAGUS, (Southampton, via West Indies.)—M. C. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Coverly, E. H. Norton, Miss E. Webb, Dr. S. A. Fraser, A. A. Geddes, S. H. Levin, C. H. Lester, C. J. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Molina, and J. M. Molina.

MINNEWASKA, (London.)—G. R. Smith, T. J. Breslin, Miss Dorothy Monckton, Dr. E. S. Worl, S. Benyon, J. A. Dunning, Samuel Gibbs, the Rev. and Mrs. B. Fuller, T. A. Reddy, Mrs. H. P. Rees, Mrs. C. C. Collard, Miss F. M. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Duffett, and Dr. W. T. Davies.

WEDDING WON'T BE DELAYED

Paul Harper Goes to Meet Isabel Vincent, Returning from War Zone.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Miss Isabel D. Vincent, daughter of President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota, is to be married to Paul Harper, son of the late William Rainey Harper, who was President of the University of Chicago, just as was planned months ago when the wedding arrangements were announced. The wedding will take place in Quebec, however, instead of Montreal where originally announced.

Miss Vincent is now on the ocean, and up to an hour or so before the wedding will not know but that fate had caused a postponement of the wedding.

Miss Vincent was marooned in the war zone and for a time it was thought would be unable to return in time for the wedding. She finally managed to get passage on the liner Manitoba due in Quebec Saturday, the wedding day.

She sent a wireless to Mr. Harper yesterday. He immediately made arrangements by telegraph for the marriage, communicated with his relatives and with Bishop John H. Vincent, grandfather of the bride. All left here last night, and when Miss Vincent's party disembarks she will be hurried to a hotel, where the ceremony will take place.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox Cottagers Play for Golf Cup —Tennis at Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 28.—Mrs. William Pollock entertained at luncheon at Holmesdale this afternoon, having as her guests Mrs. Zenas Crane, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Mrs. James D. Colt, Mrs. James W. Hull, and Miss Harriet Plunkett.

The Misses Mercedes and Marie L. Deflorez of Paris will arrive tomorrow to visit with Mrs. William Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. David Turner Dana entertained at dinner tonight at Birchwood for their guest, Miss Frances Channing of Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia entertained dinner parties tonight.

Mrs. John E. Parsons and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick gave luncheons at their villas this afternoon.

Lieut. D. M. Le Breton, U. S. N.; Charles F. Steele of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs Emery R. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jones of Philadelphia arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Voorhees and Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Brice of Philadelphia, who have been at the Red Lion Inn, have gone to the White Mountains.

George Wallbridge of New York entertained at dinner at Heaton Hall tonight for Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Wallbridge and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Curtis Sheffield of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Wight of New Orleans arrived tonight at the Curtis Hotel for the Fall season.

The Misses Katherine, Henrietta Neilson, and Margaret A. Potter of Pau, France, arrived tonight at Grey House from Newport.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Culver are entertaining Mrs. H. R. Hobbs of New York at their country place in New Marlboro.

Walter Garland of Baltimore, Mrs. A. M. Denny, and Mrs. L. P. Howland of Boston have arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Marshall R. Kernochan, who has been in Newport, has returned to Holmesdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin are guests of Mrs. P. Frederic Behencik at Valley Head. The Misses Mary and Cora Cummins and Thomas Cummins of Milton, Mass., are with Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques at Rock Lawn.

Samuel Frothingham and Harry Hampton of the Lenox Golf Club have been matched against Philip Blagden and John Cowan of the Stockbridge Golf Club for a home-and-home match.

Alexander Webb is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris at Brookhurst.

Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal has gone to Newport for a visit with friends.

Charles L. Barlow has arrived to visit with his mother, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, at Sunnybank.

Tennis at Stockbridge attracted many this afternoon, and the gallery at the club house included the leading cottagers. In mixed doubles Miss Alma de Gersdorff and Theodore Evans defeated Mrs. Allen B. Fenno and George E. Turnure, Jr., 6—2, 7—5. In the women's singles Miss Katherine Woodward defeated Miss Edith Dana, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. George de Gersdorff defeated Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5; Miss Alma de Gersdorff defeated Miss Ruth Clarke, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Retta Colon defeated Mrs. David T. Dana by default. In the men's singles, Wirt D. Walker defeated M. S. Foster, 6—1, 6—1; Sidney Kelley defeated William E. S. Griswold, 6—4, 6—1; J. R. Sampson defeated Franklin S. Couch, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1; E. S. Chase defeated F. C. Delaney, 6—3, 6—2; Augustus Doty defeated Theodore Evans, 6—3, 6—0.

Lenox cottagers played for the Hotel Aspinwall golf cup, presented to the golf club for an annual tournament, today and 18 players remain. Anything for match play tomorrow. The best eight in the tournament were Samuel Frothingham, 77—6—77; F. R. Carter, 90—6—84; J. Coulthurst, 92—8—84; William E. S. Griswold, 96—12—84; David T. Dana, 87—6—87; George B. Blake, 95—10—85; Robert W. Paterson, 99—14—85, and Hamilton Fish Benjamin, 102—15—87. Others who returned cards were Edward H. Delafield, Dr. F. H. Whittemore, Hayden Channing, Frederick C. Delafield, Newbold Morris, S. Parkman Shaw, Henry H. Pease, Dr. D. Braden Kyle, Nathaniel Holmes, and Allen B. Fenno.

At the Hotel Aspinwall whist last night the prize winners were Mrs. J. A. Bevier of Clinton, Ohio; Judge W. M. Brinkerhoff of Jersey City, and William A. Cowles of Ansonia, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. John J. Staples, Edward B. Meeks of New York, Mrs. William L. Dayton, Mrs. Robert S. Stockton of Trenton, Mrs. Ambrose R. Adams, Miss Alma F. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sprout of New York arrived today at the Curtis Hotel.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James Speyer has arrived in London from Carlsbad and is the guest of Mr. Speyer's brother, Sir Edgar Speyer, and Lady Speyer until she sails for New York.

Mrs. Catherine Clark Hering and her son, Wilson Clark Hering, who were among the recent refugees from France, are with Mrs. Hering's mother, Mrs. James Wilson Clark, at Mt. Desert, Me.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll will give a tea on Tuesday afternoon at the Tea House, at Southampton, for Miss Harriette Cady, who will give two piano recitals there.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oliver announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Alberta Oliver, to Charles Augustus Davidson on Aug. 26 at 1,296 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson will live in Muskogee, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll and Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford and Miss Cannon have arrived in town for short sojourns, and are at the Gotha.

The engagement has been announced in Birmingham, Ala., of William Bew White, formerly of New York City, and Miss Mary Lee Drennen, daughter of Mrs. William Drennen. The wedding will take place on Nov. 10.

The marriage of Miss Violet Johnson, daughter of Capt. D. D. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, of New York, and John Campbell Townsend, a son of the late James M. Townsend, will take place today at Westport, on Lake Champlain. Miss Virginia Townsend of this city will be among the six bridesmaids and the ushers will include Edward H. Townsend and Wellington B. Hay of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Williams of Short Hills, N. J., are to spend September in the Adirondacks at their camp, The Wigwam.

Mrs. H. S. B. Beale will give a dance on Sept. 24 for Miss Alice Damrosch in the Cutting Memorial Library Hall at Westport, Lake Champlain.

Movies for Catholic Churches.

Under the direction of Conde B. Pallem, the Catholic Film Company has opened its headquarters in New York and is making arrangements to supply Catholic churches and schools throughout the country with a weekly moving picture service. The new organization is a subsidiary corporation to the International Educational League. The organization plans to supply Catholic institutions with a five-reel weekly service and will censor all films. The censorship is to be a rigid one. The output will not be limited to Catholic subjects. For the present the new company will not make its own films.

5,000 AT REQUIEM MASS FOR PIUS X.

Apostolic Delegate Has the Assistance of Monsignori and 350 Priests.

COFFIN ON CATAFALQUE

Knights of Columbus with Drawn Swords in Cathedral—Bishop Cusack Lauds the Dead Pontiff.

More than 5,000 persons attended the funeral services of Pius X. at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. A solemn requiem high mass for the repose of the soul of the late Pope was celebrated by Archbishop Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. He was assisted by all the Monsignori of the New York Diocese, by 350 priests, and representatives of all the Catholic orders. The interior and exterior of the church were draped with purple. Folds of mourning purple hung from the columns and from the organ loft, while the altar steps and the sanctuary were covered with purple carpets.

In a centre aisle stood a catafalque fifteen feet high, on which rested a coffin, guarded by Knights of Columbus in full uniform with drawn swords. Purple covered the catafalque, and at each corner stood a purple banner with figures in gold of the mitre and keys of St. Peter. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop of New York. He said:

"The note of greatness has been attached to the Papacy since Peter was first given the keys to keep the gate of the sanctuary. Scan the history of the long list of Popes and note how many were great men. Then go through the list of Kings of all nations and you will see that the number of great Kings since the dawn of history is far less than the number of great Popes.

"Some are great in one way, some in another, according to the needs of the period in which they live.

"The great works of Pius X., he said, were the suppression of modernism, the codification of the canon law, the establishment of the Biblical Commission to defend the Bible against the so-called higher criticism, and the renewal of the spiritual life of the Church.

"Pope Pius has worked hard during the eleven years of his pontificate," the preacher continued, "and his shoulders were able to bear the burden. A man of peace, he knew where to find consolation. When the outbreak of war came and his pleading for peace went unheeded, he died thinking of the appalling prospect.

"In these solemn obsequies today we have the duty of praying for the repose of the soul of the Vicar of Christ on earth, our late holy father, Pope Pius X., who has gone to render an account of himself before the throne of God. Even a saint, as the world viewed Pius X., may need the cleansing of purgatory before he is admitted for the glory of God, where nothing defiled can enter; even on the narrow way the pilgrim may bruise his feet. Many years pass before the Church canonizes a saint. The proud and the lowly, the prince and the pauper are all equal before the throne of God, and so it is that our prayers must follow the soul of our late beloved Pontiff."

More than two hundred priests and sixty nuns from the various parishes of Brooklyn attended a solemn pontifical mass of requiem yesterday for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius X., which was celebrated by the Right Rev. George W. Mundelin, Auxiliary Bishop, at St. James's Pro-Cathedral, in Brooklyn. Bishop Mundelin was assisted by Mgr. Alphonsus Arcese as Sub-Deacon.

FUNERAL MASS FOR PIUS X.

Nearly Fifty Cardinals at Imposing Ceremony in the Sistine Chapel.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The first of the three funeral masses to be held in the Sistine Chapel for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius X. was celebrated this morning by Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli. Final absolution was given by Cardinals Falconi, Agliardi, Cassetta and de Lai.

Around the catafalque, which is thirty-three feet high, surmounted by the triple crown and surrounded by hundreds of candles, sat nearly fifty Cardinals. Among these was Cardinal Farley of New York, and on a stool at his feet sat his Secretary, the Rev. Thomas G. Carroll. Behind the Cardinals were the patriarchs, archbishops, monsignors and the whole Vatican Court.

The United States was represented by Mgr. Patrick J. Hayes, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York; Mgr. John Edwards, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New York, Mgr. Nevin F. Fisher of Philadelphia, and Mgr. Charles A. O'Hern, Vice Rector of the American College in Rome.

The Sistine choir was conducted by its Director, Mgr. Perosi.

GERMANY WILL SELL DYES.

Our Ambassador Informed Restrictions Have Been Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In the House today Representative Mets of New York announced that the Department of Justice had received information that Germany had lifted the restrictions upon dyestuffs to the United States. The information, Mr. Metz said, came through the American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, who gave assurance that Germany was not only willing to permit such shipments, but also to allow the Rhine to remain open for transportations of this character.

The effect of this will be that many woolen, cotton, silk, and other factories which use dyestuffs will not be forced to shut down, as had been feared by Mr. Metz.

Earlier in the day Mr. Metz had a conference with Secretary Bryan and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. Count von Bernstorff gave assurances that his Government would co-operate to the utmost in aiding the United States to obtain and ship German dyes, which are an essential product of manufacture in mills throughout the country. It may be necessary for the Government to send an agent abroad to see to it that the dyestuffs are put aboard Dutch liners.

Representative Metz, who is familiar with the chemical industry in Germany and transportation conditions on the Rhine, is willing to undertake this journey. It will be decided in a day or so whether it will be desirable or necessary for Mr. Metz to go to Germany.

Heroin May Have Killed Woman.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Following the death today of Miss Daisy Holmes of 16 State Street, the critical condition of Miss Mary Miller of 47 Montgomery Street at the General Hospital, William Simmons, a negro, of 18 Montgomery Street, is held a prisoner by the police on a charge of having sold heroin to the women mentioned.

Golfers Out for Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 28.—Francis Ouimet was among a large number of entrants for the the amateur golf champion ship to arrive at Ekwanok today, and drew a large gallery for twenty holes during continuous rain, which at times was quite heavy. Ouimet and J. D. Cady of Braeburn finished the twenty-hole match all square against John G. Anderson and Hamilton K. Kerr. Rain throughout the morning kept nearly every one indoors, but this afternoon, although the rain fell lightly and many of the entrants played foursomes. Jerome D. Travers and Walter J. Travis were among those not getting out for a round. The best score of the afternoon was a seventy-four by F. T. Clark of Brunswick.

COLLIER IMPROVES SLIGHTLY

But Stricken Publisher Has Not Yet Regained Consciousness.

The condition of Robert J. Collier, publisher of Collier's Weekly, who became unconscious on Sunday from an attack of uraemic poisoning, was reported to be slightly improved last night. While Mr. Collier did not regain consciousness, he responded to treatment intended to help throw off the poison through perspiration.

The staff of physicians and nurses who have had charge of Mr. Collier since he was brought to his home at 752 Park Avenue Thursday morning was augmented yesterday by a surgeon and two nurses who had treated at Utica a case similar to Mr. Collier's. The patient in the Utica case remained unconscious for eight days, but eventually regained his health. A message of sympathy from Orville Wright was received at Mr. Collier's home.

"It is with the greatest sorrow that I learn of Mr. Collier's critical illness," the message read, "for we cannot afford to lose men of his rare character. His high ideals and his heroic devotion to those ideals made him a powerful force for good. He has been from the first one of the most enthusiastic and unselfish supporters of the sport and art of aviation, and has given both time and money for its encouragement. It would be a great personal loss to me if he should not recover."

PRESIDENT BEGINS VACATION

Grieves as Visit to Cornish Brings Recollections of Wife.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 28.—President Wilson, who came here this afternoon to begin his first vacation of the Summer, spent tonight quietly at Harlakenden House with his family celebrating the birthday of his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre.

Despite the efforts of all members of the family to make the occasion a happy one, the recent death of Mrs. Wilson could not be forgotten. The President did his best to appear cheerful, but plainly showed his grief. The party consisted of the President, Mrs. Sayre, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Howe, the President's sister; Mrs. Cothran, his niece; Eleanor Cothran, his grand-niece; Mr. Sayre, and Prof. Stockton Axson, Mrs. Wilson's brother.

The people of Windsor and of the little village of Cornish, N. H., across the Connecticut River, respected the President's recent grief by remaining in the background, but American flags decorated many of the Windsor homes in his honor. On the way to Harlakenden House he drove past the small cottage which was formerly used by Mrs. Wilson as a studio for her painting.

During his stay here the President plans to devote his mornings to golf and his afternoons to long automobile rides. He was reluctant to play golf, but Dr. C. T. Grayson, his physician, has informed him that his health requires exercise.

White House officials in Washington will send only the most important and pressing news which may demand the President's immediate attention.

When the President's train stopped at Brattleboro, Vt., a large crowd collected as Mr. Wilson stepped to the observation platform of his car. He shook hands with all present.

WAR WON'T AFFECT OPERA.

Only a Few German Male Artists May Be Missing at Metropolitan.

The many rumors that the war in Europe would upset its plans caused the following announcement to be given out by the Metropolitan Opera Company last night:

"All arrangements are being made to carry out next season's programme as originally contemplated, and that there is no reason to anticipate that it will be necessary to make any substantial modification, except that a few of the German male artists and German members of the chorus may have to be replaced."

At the offices of the Century Opera Company it was said that the war would cause no changes at all in their plans.

TEST SANDY HOOK MORTARS

Many Thought a Naval Battle Was in Progress.

There was a test of the 12-inch mortars at Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon. This was part of the plan for the testing of our coast defenses guarding the port of New York. All afternoon at intervals the great mortar batteries on Sandy Hook thundered and the detonation shook the Hook and mainland all the way to Asbury Park and Long Branch. It also started many telephone inquiries from Long Island to metropolitan newspaper offices, asking if there was a naval battle off Sandy Hook.

The firing was in charge of Col. Samuel E. Allen of the Coast Artillery Corps. The artillerymen used for practice a thirty-foot floating target, about 9,000 yards from the batteries. Scout tugs were on patrol to keep the zone of fire clear, and the shots were fired at intervals when the scouts signaled that all was clear.

In preparation for the practice work with the batteries the fort sent notice to all householders along the New Jersey coast to leave their windows open, and to place bric-a-brac and other ornaments on the floor. Asbury Park is nineteen miles from the fort, and the detonations were such that dishes rattled on the shelves and pictures beat a tattoo on the walls.

TRAIN DERAILED; 12 HURT.

Broken Rail Causes Accident of Kansas City Southern Train.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 28.—Twelve persons were injured when Kansas City Southern passenger train No. 1, southbound, was derailed near Marble City, Okla., today. A broken rail caused the accident. All the cars left the rails, and the mail, smoking, and chair car turned over.

The train left Kansas City at 1:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Port Arthur, Texas. Only about forty passengers were aboard when the derailment occurred. The injuries of most of the passengers consisted of cuts and bruises.

Long Island Landmark Burned.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 28.—The Post homestead, one of the oldest buildings on Long Island, was destroyed by fire last night. It stood within a few feet of the Long Island Railroad tracks at Mineola Park between this place and Westbury and a spark from an engine is believed to have started the fire. Mr. and Mrs. John Dorman, who occupied the house, were away at a picnic. The house was built about 280 years ago.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David Belasco has made arrangements whereby Robert Warwick, who played the leading male role in "The Secret" during Frances Starr's engagement at the Belasco Theatre last season, will again appear in the same capacity with this Belasco actress, whose tour in this piece this season is limited to ten weeks. At its conclusion Mr. Warwick will appear in a new Belasco production.

R. E. Graham and Zelma Rawiston have been added to the cast engaged by Charles Dillingham for the new Montgomery and Stone musical comedy, which will open the regular season at the Globe.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the appearance commencing next Wednesday evening of the Jardin de Dame of Maurice and Florence Walton, the noted dancers, who will make their first appearance in this country in some time.

Lee Shubert received yesterday a letter from President Wilson thanking him for the communication which Mr. Shubert sent to the President advising him of the fact that the management of the Hippodrome had decided to observe the President's published request for neutrality, and as a result the last tableau of the new Hippodrome production, "Wars of the World," had been changed to conform with the President's wishes.

MANY FINE FILMS LOST IN WAR ZONE

World's Great Singers Also Denied to American Audiences by Hostilities.

HOLMES AND HANSON TALK

Lecturer and Concert Director Both Had Some Success Till After Mobilization.

Burton Holmes, the lecturer, and M. H. Hanson, the concert director, got back to New York yesterday from the region of war. They came, as did many other refugees, on the Audania of the Cunard Line, which landed them in Quebec.

Both Mr. Holmes and Mr. Hanson had many experiences and the former lost many moving picture films he had taken. He said that all camera men were looked upon with suspicion, and that several of his operators who were in middle Europe when the war began were lucky to get away alive without films or cameras. Mr. Holmes succeeded in bringing many films, some taken in the places where the fighting is now the hottiest. His lectures this Winter, he said, would be devoted to the war countries.

Mr. Hanson was loud in praises of the American Committee working in London. "The committee perfected a wonderful organization on a moment's notice," said Mr. Hanson, "and has been working day and night in the interest of the Americans marooned abroad. All members of the committee have worked hard, but Theodore Hetzler, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and Oscar Straus seemed to be everywhere all the time, and it was on them that Americans in trouble leaned.

"In London the ball room of the Savoy, where the committee had headquarters, looked like the floor of the Stock Exchange except that in the crowd rushing too and fro were many women and children. They were all near panic. Few had any money and many had no clothes except what they wore. I believe there are 30,000 Americans in London now awaiting a chance to get home. Despite all the excitement the committee has been able to look after each case.

"I was in Lucerne when the trouble started, and was having luncheon at a hotel with Edith Walker, the soprano, when the head waiter said a gendarme had just announced that war was on between Servia and Austria. Every one laughed. War between those countries did not seem serious.

"The next day I was unable to send a telegram to Paris, but still I did not fear a general war. In Paris no one was talking about war; all were excited over the Caillaux trial. The first real intimation of trouble for foreigners was when the cafés put up announcements that they would accept only gold or silver money. Paper money was worthless.

"I tried to get to Italy for the last of the trains filled. A man offered to drive me in an automobile for $300. All the money I had at that time was a 1,000-franc note. No one would change it, and I stood in line at the Bank of France for six hours. When I finally got to the window the cashier refused to change the bill.

"I managed to borrow enough money to get to Ostend. There, on Sunday, Aug. 2, there was no thought of Belgium being involved, and there was a concert in the Kursaal, attended by 3,000 people. Two days later every one was fighting for boats out of the country. There were many well-known musicians there. I saw Arthur Nikisch and his family, Godowski and his family, Heinrich Hensel, the tenor of the Chicago opera company, and many others. All were frantic to get away.

"My trip to London from Ostend took ten hours. The English capital was in turmoil, but it was more like a carnival. At night men in evening clothes were riding around on the tops of taxis waving flags and singing. A day or two later, when London saw troops on the march, the tone changed and everything was as solemn as a graveyard.

"In London the censor is very strict and it is hard to get any sort of a cable through. I tried to reach Busoni, Mme. King Clarke, Helen Stanley, Campanini, and Gatti-Casazza, sending telegrams to them in France, Sweden, Belgium, and Italy, but did not get a single reply. None of my messages got through.

"Every singer and artist in Europe seems to be anxious to come to America this season, and many well-known musicians called on me regarding engagements, but now the music season here is very uncertain. Many big singers can't come, some are with the armies, and no one can tell who will get here."

MAID LOSES $20,000 GEMS.

Says They Vanished in Hotel While She Spoke to a Child.

Acting Chief of Police Corbelly of Newark received a telegram yesterday from the Haines Detective Agency at Asbury Park asking the Newark police to search for jewels worth $20,000 said to have been lost by Mrs. A. A. Slaughter of 3,515 Worth Street, Dallas, Texas, at the Hathaway Inn, Deal Beach, N. J.

The jewels are said to have been lost in the office of the inn when Mrs. Slaughter's maid took them there in a handbag to be placed in the safe. After laying them upon the desk, the maid said she turned to speak to a child of Mrs. Slaughter's who had accompanied her, and when she turned again toward the desk they were gone.

The jewels are described as two brooches with Tiffany settings of pearls and diamonds, a three-diamond ring, a ring with four large diamonds surrounded by small diamonds, five large sapphire and diamond rings, six strings of pearls with diamond clasps, a wedding ring engraved inside "Oct. 2, 1906, Mispha," and a six-diamond bracelet.

The manager of the Hathaway Inn said last night that the jewel bag had disappeared from a desk in the writing room, where the maid left it on the way to the office, and that Mrs. Slaughter had claimed only $5,000 for the loss.

"FIXED" ELECTRIC METERS.

Electrician Charged with Defrauding the Edison Company.

For tampering with electric meters of the Edison Company so that only half of the current was registered, Fred F. Chute, an electrician, of 562 Ninth Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail in the Tombs Court yesterday. By his own admission, Chute's scheme netted him from $30 to $40 a week, representing half of the amount which he saved consumers.

Edward J. Kenny, a detective employed by the Edison Company, arrested Chute on Thursday night while he was at work in the cellar of a Yesey Street saloon. In his pocket was found a notebook with the names of about 200 saloonkeepers.

Germans to Sing in Central Park.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward announced yesterday that 300 German singers, members of the United German Singing Societies, would sing in Central Park Sunday afternoon in conjunction with the regular orchestra. The singers were employed before the outbreak of the European war, and will be allowed to fulfill their contract.

Bookkeeper Sentenced to Sing Sing.

Thaddeus F. Stone, 38 years old, once confidential bookkeeper for Moore & Perry, investment brokers, at 111 Broadway, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced from two and a half to five years in Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Swan in General Sessions for thefts from his employers estimated at $30,000.

HENNESSY HITS McCOOEY.

Anti-Murphy Candidate Opens Headquarters in Times Square.

John A. Hennessy, primary candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, opened headquarters in the Fitzgerald Building, Broadway and Forty-third Street, yesterday. It was said that Maurice Featherson, former Tammany leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, who sided with Mayor McClellan in the Mayor's war on Charles F. Murphy, is to be in charge.

When Mr. Hennessy was told that John H. McCooey, Tammany leader of Brooklyn, wanted to know if in the event of his defeat at the primaries Hennessy would support the successful candidate, he said:

"It is very kind of Mr. McCooey to assume that I am to be defeated. I imagine that question will be decided by the enrolled Democratic electors and not by Mr. McCooey. However, as Mr. McCooey has injected himself into the situation, let me ask him if he is in favor of a fair count in the primaries or a fraudulent count, such as Mr. Murphy's election inspectors gave the people in the Constitutional Convention proposition. Should Mr. McCooey favor an honest count and his political partner, Mr. Murphy, desire an honest return of the ballots, I am sure they will have no objection to letting the anti-Tammany opposition have one half of the inspectors. What has Mr. McCooey to say about that?

"I notice that Mr. McCooey says I cannot carry an Assembly District in Brooklyn. His prediction cheers me wonderfully, as he is notoriously the worst prophet outside of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. I advise Mr. McCooey in all kindness not to speak for the enrolled Democrats of Brooklyn. Let them speak for themselves, as they no doubt will, when the issues are properly presented."

WIFE INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Doyle Killed Her Husband in a Quarrel Over Alimony.

Mrs. Anna Doyle, 22 years old, of 955 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was indicted for murder in the first degree yesterday for killing her husband, Frank Doyle, a letter carrier attached to Station B, whom she stabbed on Aug. 6, after a quarrel about alimony. Mrs. Doyle, who is in the Tombs, will be arraigned before Judge Nott in General Sessions on Monday.

Following the Doyles' separation their two children went to live with their mother, and an arrangement was made whereby Doyle was to pay his wife $8.50 a week. Mrs. Doyle went to the country and one week the money went astray. Mrs. Doyle went to Station B, at Attorney and Grand Streets, and called her husband from his work. They quarreled and she stabbed him in the presence of several of his associates. He died two days later.

REVIVES VAN DYKE YARN.

German-American Press Bureau Repeats a Long-Contradicted Story.

The Chamber of German-American Commerce issued a statement yesterday in which it was stated, among other things, that a son of Dr. Henry van Dyke, the United States Minister at The Hague, had enlisted in the German Army. The source of the information was given as the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger of Aug. 10 last.

An Associated Press dispatch from The Hague published here on Aug. 11 gave Dr. van Dyke's formal denial of his story, and added that young Mr. van Dyke was then helping his father at The Hague.

MILLER CUTS OFF ONE SON.

Says D. H. Miller Is Provided For, Having Been Successful in Business

Walter T. Miller, charter member of the Cotton Exchange who died on Aug. 4, cut off his son David Hunter Miller, according to the will filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday, from any share in the estate. The will explains: "He is well provided for in his own right by reason of his success in business."

The amount of the estate is not given merely stating that the deceased was possessed of real estate valued at more than $5,000 and personal property in excess of $10,000. The will provides that the entire estate shall be divided in three equal parts and divided among one son, Samuel Wylie Miller, of Rochester, N. Y., and two daughters, Jean Wallace Miller and Mary Agnes Miller, of 600 West 113th Street.

GEN. C. T. HOTCHKISS.

Noted Civil War Veteran Passes Away in 83d Year.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Brig. Gen. Charles Truman Hotchkiss, breveted for distinguished service in the civil war, died here tonight at the age of 82. Since the loss through unfortunate investments of the considerable fortune he once possessed, and the death of his son several years ago, the veteran resided at the James B. King Home for Aged Men.

With F. W. Hotchkiss, his father, Gen. Hotchkiss, constructed what is said to be the first telegraph line out of Chicago when they strung wires to Milwaukee in 1844.

In 1861 Mr. Hotchkiss enrolled in the Eleventh Illinois Regiment as a Lieutenant. When the Railroad Brigade was organized in August, 1862, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel. In January he was promoted to the head of the regiment. He took part in every important engagement in the Atlanta campaign, and on March 13, 1865,

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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL GOLD NOTES OF THE

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY,

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1912,

AND

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing said notes:

The Committee representing the holders of the Notes deposited under the agreement dated August 15, 1912, announces that it has arranged for the payment on September 1, 1914, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of interest on the Notes from March 1 to September 1, 1914, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The interest received by the Committee on the deposited Notes will be paid at said time and place to the holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such Notes. The Notes and Certificates of Deposit must be presented for endorsement thereon of such payment and must be accompanied by the appropriate certificates of ownership required by the regulations issued under the Federal Income Tax Law.

Dated August 26, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
SAMUEL L. FULLER,
JEROME J. HANAUER,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.
C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston,
Counsel.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The following Bonds have been drawn for payment on October 1, 1914, on which date the interest will cease: Series 2, Nos. 31-748-1330-1562-1679-2228-2331-A-611-B-21-B-968-B-3315-B-3790 and will be redeemed at par with interest to that date, upon presentation at any of the following places for payment:

In New York—At the office of the Mortgage-Bond Co. of New York, or at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company.
In London—At the Banking House of Coutts & Company.
In Paris—At the Banque de l'Union Parisienne.
In Hamburg—At the Banking House of L. Behrens und Sohne.
In Berlin—At the Bank fur Handel und Industrie.
In Amsterdam—At the Administratiekantoor Broes & Gosman c. s.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, August 1, 1914.

The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons for the last five years, to wit:

98	Dividends, 2 shares, Margaret Jenkins, unknown	$469.00
122	Dividends, 2 shares, Thomas Keefe, unknown	334.50
180	Dividends, 16 shares, Henry Moss, unknown	4,275.07
156	Dividends, 1 share, Johanna Murphy, unknown	358.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Stephen Baker, President, and D. H. Pierson, Cashier, of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, a corporation located and doing business in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said Company on the first day of August, 1914.

(Signed) STEPHEN BAKER, President.
(Signed) D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of August, 1914, before me. MILTON W. TICHENOR,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Rises Further, Despite Close-to-Record Wheat Exports.

While negotiations between bankers here and the Bank of England for some arrangement for the payment of our obligations on the other side have been dragging, our exports of grain have increased rapidly. The figures compiled by Bradstreet's show for last week total wheat exports from the United States and Canada of over 9,300,000 bushels, the second largest weekly total ever reported. At the price at which wheat is going out, so far at least as new contracts are concerned, every bushel represents a dollar or more, and exchange is thus being made at a rate which will care for a very large part of what we owe in Europe.

There was a reaction in grain prices yesterday, and this was attributed to a lull in the export demand brought about in part by the high price to which wheat had risen the previous day. Farmers appear to be withholding grain from market, and that has helped to bring about the rapid rise which the market has witnessed this week. A good deal of the wheat that has gone out lately has gone on old contracts, and this, of course, was taken at much lower figures than those now current. It remains to be seen what effect these high prices will have on the foreign demand for wheat when existing old contracts have been filled.

There was still a chance yesterday that the plan which our bankers have proposed to the Bank of England, or one modeled on it, will be carried into effect, but the prospects in this direction have apparently ceased to be favorable. The alternative will be for our bankers to stand ready to supply in some way what gold may be needed to maintain our credit abroad. That the difficulty of making large payments on the other side, notwithstanding the heavy grain export movement, has not grown less within the last few days is indicated by the rise which has occurred this week in sterling exchange. Cable transfers rose yesterday to $5.08. At the same time count must be taken of the probability that in ways not yet disclosed preparations are being made against the maturing of the more important items falling due during the next few weeks. This applies particularly to the matter of New York City's obligations to Europe on its short term borrowings, principally in the London market.

There has been a good deal of discussion of late whether we would or would not make payment for these obligations in the markets where they fall due, but there is little reason for that discussion any longer, for all the facts point to the conclusion that all concerned are now agreed that payment will have to be made not only when due but also where due. This is indeed being done, as is shown by the fact that formal announcements have been made several times within the last week that provision has been made for the payment abroad of obligations which have fallen due during this time and for interest payments on American obligations which will have to be met abroad on Sept. 1.

The inquiry which the Controller of the Currency is now making of the national banks concerning their treatment of their call loans since the closing of the Stock Exchange is most likely to lead to the information that practically no loans have been called during this time. It may perhaps be necessary to make exception of the loans of some out-of-town banks, although so far as has come to general knowledge in the financial district even in those cases payment was requested rather than insisted upon. The fact of the matter is that with the Stock Exchange closed there is no practical way of enforcing the payment of call loans or of time loans which mature from day to day. These have for the most part been continued as call loans, which under the circumstances mean loans which will run until the Stock Exchange reopens or until some new arrangement is privately entered into between the banks and their borrowers.

PLAN TO STORE COTTON.

St. Louis Banks Agree to Loan $35 a Bale.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—It was announced at a meeting of the Cotton Warehouse Committee today that arrangements had been completed for insuring the validity and integrity of the warehouse certificates issued on cotton stored here.

Warehouse facilities for 250,000 bales of cotton have been found in St. Louis. The St. Louis banks have agreed to loan $35 on each bale of cotton stored here. Arrangements will be made to loan money on warehouse certificates sent here from other points to wholesalers and manufacturers of St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Delegates attending the Southern Cotton Conference today went on record as being opposed to establishing a minimum price for cotton. The conference determined to ascertain the desires of planters and others engaged in the cotton business and meet again Sept. 29. At this time it is expected some definite action will be taken to remedy the situation occasioned by the European war.

The conference, composed of cotton growers from twelve Southern States, indorsed Senator Overman's bill for the substitution of cotton for jute where possible in Government contracts. It also recommended that Southern planters raise less cotton and more food products.

To Consider Cotton Problems.

The New York Cotton Exchange appointed a committee yesterday, consisting of E. M. Weld, Henry Schaefer, and R. C. Sairns, to confer with committees representing the Liverpool and New Orleans Exchanges on the settlement of problems growing out of the tie-up of markets in this country. Two of the Liverpool men—William E. McWhinery and H. Arthur Smith—will arrive for the conference on the Olympic today, and the third member of the delegation, Thomas W. Cook, will come a little later. Several delegates have reached this city from New Orleans. It is expected that the first meeting will be held on Monday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent.

Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $5.07.

Cable transfers were quoted at $5.08½.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $149,441,806; balances, $8,333,421; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $378,167.

The local banks lost $2,706,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, no market, last quotation 30c discount; St. Louis, 60c premium, unchanged; San Francisco, par, unchanged; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Montreal, 1½ per cent. discount, off 1 per cent.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23 15-16, off 1 1-16d. In New York, 53¼, off 1¼c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the third week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$2,338,297	+$177,705
Seventeen roads	9,179,572	— 952,394
Total (22 roads)	11,518,869	— 774,689

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for July—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,924	1,924	1,924
Gross	$1,166,871	$1,012,670	$1,128,625
Net after tax	267,928	118,529	242,792

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
*Mfg. prof.	4,667,658	3,060,120	2,850,425
Other income	92,227	86,036	379,826
Total income	4,959,895	3,146,157	3,230,251
Dep. and res.	1,694,180	553,431	676,065
Net profit	3,065,715	2,592,726	2,554,185
Preferred div.	1,658,258	1,632,687	1,209,362
Balance	1,407,457	960,039	1,344,823
Common div.	738,399	733,232	353,220
Year surp.	669,058	226,807	991,603
Previous surp.	7,823,909	7,597,102	6,605,499
Total surplus	8,492,967	7,823,909	7,597,102
P. & L. surp.	8,492,967	7,823,909	7,597,102

*Including profits from subsidiary companies, after deducting interest charges, repairs and renewals.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC subsidiaries for twelve months ended July 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Atlantic City Electric:			
Gross earnings	471,800	450,759	21,041
Net after taxes	236,188	232,984	3,204
Sur. after chg.	123,126	124,739	*1,613
Canton Electric:			
Gross earnings	490,486	374,436	116,050
Net after taxes	233,755	189,327	44,428
Sur. after chg.	170,169	135,115	35,054
Rockford Electric:			
Gross earnings	486,982	439,382	47,600
Net after taxes	263,387	230,893	32,494
Sur. after chg.	171,024	142,117	28,907
Scranten Electric:			
Gross earnings	1,062,859	863,085	199,774
Net after taxes	638,284	511,529	126,705
Sur. after chg.	400,879	326,705	72,174
Wheeling Electric:			
Gross earnings	332,818	292,004	40,814
Net after taxes	161,901	132,303	29,598
Sur. after chg.	95,415	77,399	18,016

*Decrease.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for July—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	271,637	127,086	144,551
Net aft. exp.	262,674	119,596	143,078
Bal. aft. int.	221,841	106,504	115,337
Sur. aft. pf. div	*85,008	42,966	42,042
Gross, 12 mos.	3,543,736	1,487,344	2,056,392
Net after exp.	3,446,467	1,412,762	2,033,705
Bal. after int.	3,125,476	1,294,857	1,830,619
Bal. aft. pf. div.	*1,703,351	695,553	1,007,798
Sur. aft. com. div	1,000,665	891,198	631,467

*July preferred dividend accrued.

PHILADELPHIA CO. Subsidiary Corporations—

Natural gas companies:			
July gross	400,840	445,523	*44,683
Net	88,897	180,272	*91,375
Gross, 4 mos.	2,193,566	2,228,478	*34,912
Net earnings	1,034,845	1,196,551	*161,706
Consolidated Gas of Pittsburgh:			
July gross	8,257	11,186	*2,929
Net deficit	2,913	5,602	*2,689
Gross, 4 mos.	45,728	55,640	*9,912
Net deficit	3,942	12,098	*5,602
Duquesne Light:			
July gross	379,379	372,988	6,391
Net earnings	149,597	124,470	25,127
Gross, 4 mos.	1,557,902	1,490,787	67,115
Net earnings	631,789	535,053	96,736
Pittsburgh Railways:			
July gross	1,042,193	1,040,849	1,344
Net earnings	289,003	297,211	*8,208
Gross, 4 mos.	4,128,440	4,056,280	72,160
Net earnings	1,256,016	1,229,625	26,391
Penn. Light and Power:			
July gross	14,842	16,418	*1,576
Net earnings	5,572	4,449	1,123
Gross, 4 mos.	65,291	68,231	*2,940
Net earnings	21,138	24,066	*2,928
Beaver Valley Traction:			
July gross	82,993	81,860	1,133
Net earnings	8,998	12,930	*3,932
Gross, 4 mos.	122,172	114,522	7,650
Net earnings	35,548	35,365	183

*Decrease.

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of May—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Rcts. fm. op.	2,592,306	2,882,947	290,641
Exp. priv., deb.	1,347,656	1,408,964	61,308
Total op. rev.	1,244,650	1,473,983	229,332
Net op. rev.	75,598	165,619	90,021
Taxes	35,000	25,000	*10,000
Op. income	40,598	140,619	100,021
July 1 to May 31—			
Rcts. fm. op.	29,147,599	32,140,150	2,992,551
Exp. priv., deb.	14,429,451	15,536,032	1,106,581
Total op. rev.	14,718,148	16,604,117	1,885,969
Net op. rev.	1,314,565	1,869,431	554,866
Taxes	368,000	320,000	*48,000
Op. income	946,565	1,549,431	602,866

*Increase.

WEST END STREET RAILWAY for year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Inc. from "L"	1,403,242	1,395,521	7,721
Other income	731	906	*175
Total income	1,403,974	1,396,428	7,546
Dividends	1,403,110	1,395,410	7,700
Surplus	864	1,017	*154
Prev. surplus	2,453,555	2,325,615	127,940
P. & L. credit	202,275	126,922	75,353
P. & L. surp.	2,656,695	2,453,555	203,140

*Decrease.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 28.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$753,122	$17,916,698	$40,905,163
Ordinary	1,895,224	23,609,843	48,428,124
Cor. and inc. tax	9,004	414,133	7,547,773
Miscellaneous	74,607	3,185,611	21,469,398
Total	$2,231,958	$45,126,285	$118,350,459
Expenditures	1,811,601	60,249,160	130,953,656
Surplus	420,356	*15,122,874	*12,603,196

*Deficit.

GERMAN ADVANCE KEEPS GRAIN HERE

Exporters Retire from the Market Because of Uncertainty as to the Outcome of the War.

PRICES AGAIN FALL HEAVILY

Check Is Considered Temporary, as Whichever Side Wins Europe Must Have Grain Soon.

Uncertainty among grain exporters as to the result of the war in Europe brought an abrupt change in the aspect of trading on the grain markets yesterday. Demand for shipment abroad, which had been the feature of dealings on other days, suffered a sharp decline. It was said on the board that practically all of the important export houses had retired from the market, and that they did not intend to enter it again until the situation of Germany and the Allies had become more clearly defined.

The slackening of buying from export sources was reflected in a heavy fall of prices. In Chicago May wheat showed a gross decline at one period of the day of 10 cents a bushel, and there were exceptional fluctuations in September and December contracts here. These options closed with net declines of 3⅝ and 3¾ cents, respectively. May wheat at the mid-Western centre rallied sufficiently in late trading to leave off with a loss of 3 cents a bushel. Speculative operations, in the way of sales against "long" contracts, also lent some force to the decline when it got under way.

Exporters said that the check to exports would prove to be only temporary probably. Whether the Germans or the Allies win in the war, the fact remains that Europe will need grain, and need a lot of it in the next few months. Changing conditions will have to be met, however, as they arise, and until the foreign exchange market is straightened out, the grainmen say, they must be conservative.

There were signs yesterday in dispatches from interior points and from the Canadian Northwest that supplies of wheat were restricted. Farmers were reported to be holding their grain for higher prices. Receipts at warehouses have not been heavy this week, and much wheat has been taken for export on old contracts.

Wheat exports, including flour, in the week ended on Aug. 27 amounted to 9,397,627 bushels, according to Bradstreet's, and constituted the second largest week in the country's history. The record for the week ended with Aug. 20 was 6,940,770. The total outflow of this staple for the eight weeks ended with Aug. 27 aggregated 55,060,012 bushels, as compared with 47,417,532 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

The movement of commodities from the interior to the seaboard has been facilitated by the trunk railroads by renewing through bills of lading. Agents of all the lines coming into New York were notified yesterday that through bills could be renewed on shipments of merchandise to European and South American ports, with certain restrictions. One of them was that inland freight charges to the Atlantic seaboard must be prepaid. It was stipulated also that no through bills should be allowed until contracts or bookings for ocean transportation had been effected through the foreign freight agents of the railroads. War clauses, as designated by the steamship lines, were also to be included in the bills of lading. The change of policy on the part of the roads was limited strictly to cargoes directed to neutral nations.

Brokerage Firm Reorganizes.

The Stock Exchange firm of Charles Head & Co. of this city and Boston, with branches in Providence and Pawtucket, has dissolved and another has been formed under the same firm name. The partners in the new firm are James and Daniel Sullivan and James A. Parker, while their former colleagues in Charles Head & Co., William G. Borland and Charles C. West, have become partners in the Stock Exchange house of Keech, Loew & Co.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced a further setback during yesterday's operations, and the May position in Chicago was down 10 cents a bushel from the high point of Thursday.

The decline occurred during the first part of the day, and was the direct result of heavy liquidating sales, which uncovered stop-loss orders.

Conservative operators considered the decline only natural, after the recent sharp upward movement, especially as it was thought that the extreme advance had been brought about by over-enthusiasm on the buying side on the part of outside speculators.

The export situation is still one of uncertainty, but conditions have improved materially, and the congestion at the seaboard has been relieved. Weekly clearances from American ports were over 9,000,000 bushels, or more than 2,000,000 in excess of the previous week.

In the local cash market prices were largely nominal: No. 2 red quoted at $1.06¾; No. 2 hard, $1.07¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.20¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.22¾, all cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	$1.13¾	$1.17	95⅞
December	..	..	1.17⅛	1.21	97 9-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.07	$1.04	1.04⅞	1.07⅞	88⅛
December	1.12	1.09	1.09⅞	1.13	89⅞
May	1.18¼	1.15	1.16⅞	1.19¾	94⅞

CORN.

The corn market also experienced a setback, closing at a net loss of 1¼@1⅜c. Rains are believed to have been very beneficial to the late crop. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted 89¾c. cost, insurance, and freight to arrive, and strictly prime Argentine at 90c., delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	80¾	79⅛	79⅞	81⅝	73⅛
December	72⅞	70⅞	71⅞	73⅝	65⅞
May	74⅞	73⅛	73⅞	74⅞	69⅞

OATS.

The market for oats was slightly easier in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ⅜ to ⅝c net lower, but evidences of a good export demand had a tendency to check the decline. The local cash was steady with standard white quoted, 54@54½c; No. 2, 54½@55c; No. 3, 53½@54½c; No. 4, 53@53½c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55½c, and fancy clipped white, 55½@56½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	48⅞	46¾	47¼	47⅞	40
December	50⅜	49⅜	50	50⅞	42⅝
May	53	51⅞	52¾	53⅝	46

COFFEE.

The local spot market for coffee was quiet with comparatively little interest manifested, but holders of desirable grades were very firm in their views, and the character of coffee continues to command a high premium. The amount of coffee afloat from Brazil for the United States is 325,600 bags. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

PROVISIONS.

There was a quiet trade in the market for hog products, and prices were irregular, pork showing a sharp decline for September under liquidation, while the other positions and lard and ribs showed narrow changes. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Saturday, 9,000; Kansas City received 1,500, and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	10.00	9.90	9.97	10.00	11.20
October	10.17	10.10	10.17	10.17	11.30
Ribs—					
September	12.45	12.35	12.35	12.47	11.82
October	12.05	11.95	12.00	12.02	11.17
Pork—					
September	20.45	20.00	20.10	20.45	21.00
January	22.27	22.10	22.20	22.25	19.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

An easier tone prevailed in cotton seed oil, and at the close September was 10 points lower and the other positions showed declines of 1@4 points.

The range of fluctuation was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.80@6.85	7.10
August	..	..	..@..	7.10
September	6.86	6.80	6.80@6.83	6.90
October	6.83	6.80	6.79@6.81	6.80
November	6.60	6.60	6.56@6.60	6.60
December	6.61	6.61	6.57@6.60	6.60
January	6.60	6.60	6.58@6.61	6.62
February	..	..	6.59@6.65	6.63
March	..	..	6.63@6.69	6.64

COTTON.

The first formal conference of the delegates of the Liverpool, New Orleans, and New York Cotton Exchanges, is to be held here on Monday, according to reports circulating in the trade yesterday. The New Orleans delegates to this conference are already in New York, while two members of the Liverpool committee were expected here yesterday. Canadian mills are said to be bidding for small lots of cotton at extremely low prices, while domestic mills are buying in small lots. The new crop consequently is reaching a market almost bare of demand, and the small receipts reported show that farmers, in many instances at least, are hauling their cotton back from the gins.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,254 packages. Strictly fancy fresh creamery light, and prices well sustained. The bulk of the fresh goods go within the range of 28@31c, and those are moving slowly. Storage creamery selling at 31@32c for the best. Some old creamery changed hands at 26@27½c. Process quiet. Creamery, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 28½@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25½c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27½@29c; common to fair, 23½@27c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21@22c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,920 cases. Arrivals are showing considerable decrease today, and advices from the interior indicate lighter collections and shipments. High-grade eggs are scarce and firm; good-value cheap stock is in good demand and favoring sellers; medium grades quiet and irregular. Storage eggs quiet, but held steady. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are scarce and firmer; defective stock is of irregular value and moving slowly.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29@31c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24½c; thirds and poorer, 19@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@21c; checks, good to prime, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 12@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 21c; firsts, charges paid, 20@20½c; seconds, charges paid, 24½@25½c; undergrades, 20@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 34@36c; hennery whites, defective, 30@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 28@30c; Western, gathered whites, 25@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@29c.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some Cases Where Importers' Protests Were Unavailing.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that bridal veils imported by E. & E. Van Raalte must stand a duty under the old tariff of 70 per cent. ad valorem because part of the material in the veils was made on the Lever or Gothrough machines. The importers claimed duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, as cotton laces.

The Ernest L. Rhodes Company, Atlanta, failed in a contention relating to the classification of ribbons imported under the present tariff law. They were returned by the Appraiser as silk and artificial silk trimmings and as silk velvet ribbons. The trimmings were assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem, while the ribbons came in for duty at 50 per cent. The claim was that both classes of the goods are properly dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem, as ribbons in chief value of cotton. It developed that the firm's witnesses had no first-hand knowledge of the character of the goods.

A dispute between John S. Elliott, Seattle, and the Government was decided against the importer. Silk velvets with cotton filling, silk being the component of chief value, were returned for duty under the old law at $4 per pound, as weighing less than four ounces per square yard. The goods were claimed to weigh more than four ounces, duty being claimed at $2 per pound. The importer's evidence was unsatisfactory, according to the board's decision.

Metal figures of a woman, one of whose hands is fitted to hold an electric light bulb, are dutiable under the present tariff as manufactures of metal at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The figures were invoiced as electroliers, but were returned by Collector Malone at 30 per cent. under the provision for "incandescent electric light bulbs and lamps, with or without filaments." At the time of the importation the figures were not fitted with electrical attachments. L. D. Bloch & Co. were the importers.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> Business is day by day adjusting itself to a war basis of values, risks and demand. The process of readjustment to extraordinary conditions, however, is necessarily slow, and merchants are obliged to exercise patience in dealing with new and difficult problems that arise. The result is extreme caution, coupled, however, with a courageous view of the future. There is an underlying conviction that out of this crisis the United States is to attain a notable expansion in foreign commerce, and there is in particular a remarkable interest as regards the South American trade. The absence of an American merchant marine, with which to move foreign commerce, is now the chief obstacle in the way of the restoration of normal prosperity. Hence, the importance of the emergency measures now being pushed by the Government in co-operation with business men.
>
> Bank clearings continue in very moderate volume, as indicated by the returns this week from the principal cities in the United States, the total amounting to only $1,731,250,221, as against $2,400,285,805 the same week last year, and $2,380,560,948 the corresponding week in 1912, thus showing losses of 27.9 and 27.6 per cent., respectively. As might be expected with the Cotton and Stock Exchanges closed and the financial markets still considerably disorganized, New York City reports very large decreases—39.5 and 40.6 per cent., as compared with the corresponding weeks in the two immediately preceding years.

Bradstreet's says:

> Trade is very irregular, verging, in fact, toward marked unsettlement in some sections, the South, for instance, and although parts of the West and Northwest continue to report activity, the general trend is toward conservatism. In a word, the disposition is to gauge purchases to immediate requirements, for which prompt shipments are requested, and to disregard probable future wants. Southern reports are very poor, owing to uncertainty about methods for financing the cotton crop, and their development is reflected in the trend of affairs at leading Southwestern markets, where some cancellations of orders have been received. But if a feasible plan for marketing cotton is developed prompt resumption of business activity is anticipated.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Incorporated today:

Vanhar Electric Co., appliances, supplies, contractors, $50,000; T. J. Meehan, E. M. Harroun, C. B. Vanallen, 95 William St.

Hockendahl Mfg. Co., Rochester, rubber stamps, stencils, books, $25,000; W. Ross Wishart, J. B. and F. O. Hockendahl.

Bay Realty Co., $20,000; J. A. Allen, W. Stanley Billington, P. T. Powers, 949 B'way.

I. Lisbon Co., reflectors, gas, electric fixtures, $5,000; M. J. Wilson, M. Herwitz, I. Lisbon, 385 Clinton St., B'klyn.

Amalgamated Embroidery Co., $5,000; M. E. Greenburg, E. Franklin, I. Singer, 1,391 Madison Av.

Supplies Corp. of America, purchasing, selling agents, $10,000; W. G. Dunnington, C. M. Kerr, C. F. Hoffman, 945 Sheridan Av.

Taft, Rich Auto Co., Queens, $10,000; A. Taft, R. R. and R. Richenstein, Rockville Centre.

Art Wood Co., $10,000; M. Elsner, J. Sidney Ampolsk, J. Schottland, 680 Beck St.

Samuel Fox & Co., steel, copper, coal, $10,000; R. W. Sprague, Jr., R. H. Hillis, A. Bowman, 79 Wall St.

Sacchetti & Perupruntor, theatrical costumes, $10,000; Antonio Bassi, O. Perupruntor, U. Sacchetti, 251 W. 38 St.

Johnson Bros. Co., hardware, $5,000; E. Reynolds and A. Johnson, 471 Washington Av., B'klyn.

Chelsea Printing Co., $10,000; E. Trotta, L. Bradley, R. Farrell, 346 Clinton Pl., B'klyn.

S. H. Lage, Inc., clay, pottery, art tile; $10,000. A. W. Britton, F. D. Stoba, J. L. Schlichting, 37 Wall St.

Charles Borghardt, Inc., grocer, commission; $20,000. C., W., and C. Borghardt, Jr., 482 Monroe St., B'klyn.

Halperin Bros., Brooklyn, knit underwear, apparel; $10,000. S. Seligman, M. B. Novak, N. Halperin, 822 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

Washington Cigar Co.; $5,000. F. Slutsky, A. D. Levin, Maurice Steiner, 35 Nassau St.

Behrens Estate Corpn.; $10,000. F., M. L., and F. G. Behrens, 3,399 Ft. Hamilton Av., B'klyn.

Scientific Clensol Co., cleansing, toilet articles, specialties, realty; $20,000. E. C. Boudy, A. A. Ochs, T. J. Duffy, 317 E. 28 St.

Authorizations: Harman Reach & Co., Chicago, Ill., burlap, $20,000; rep., M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St. Huasteca Petroleum Co., Portland, Me., $15,000,000; rep., Dean Emery, 52 B'way. John T. Hall Music Publishing Co., Dover, Del., $5,000; rep., John T. Hall, 2 Columbus Circle. J. H. Bahrenburg Bros. & Co., Jersey City, commission agents, $10,000; rep., E. Bahrenburg, 108 Murray St.

Capital Increases: Duoform Co., North Java, $50,000 to $100,000; Daily Credit Service Corpn., N. Y., $20,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: Cushionet Shoe Co., Syracuse; 293 Central Park W.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Occidental Con.	.85
Confidence	.18	Ophir	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.01	Overman	.15
Con. Imperial	.01	Potosi	.01
Crown Point	.28	Sierra Nevada	.10
Kentucky Con.	.01	Union Con.	.07
Mexican	.87	Yellow Jacket	.24

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	5.10	Atlanta	.10
Jim Butler	.64	Booth	.01
Midway	.10	C. O. D.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Comb. Fract.	.08
Montana	.42	Florence	.26
North Star	.15	G'field Con. M.	1.27½
Rescue Eula	.05	G'field Merger	.03
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	Jumbo Exten.	.15
Tonopah Merger	.27	Silver Pick	.02
West End	.58	Round Mountain	.37

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Con. .02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	5⅞	6	Jackpot	5	5¾
Elkton	38	39¾	McKinney	35	40
El Paso	125	135	Old Gold	.005	2
Findlay	..	2	Portland	100	105
Gold Dol.	2¼	4	Vindicator	90	92
Isabella	8⅞	9¾	R. B. H.	2	4

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United Cigar Stores Company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of 15 per cent., payable today.

On presentation on or after Aug. 31 of certificates of deposit for the first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds of the California-Idaho Company, the Equitable Trust Company will pay the October, 1913, and April, 1914, coupons, subject to the terms of a circular letter mailed to holders.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have agreed to provide funds in London for paying off an issue of 420,000 pounds sterling one-year notes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which mature Sept. 3 in London.

On the D., L. & W. train leaving Montclair, N. J., for New York at 8:03 o'clock one morning last week 228 passengers were reading New York's seven morning newspapers. Of these 112 were reading The New York Times.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday ...6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

No Dyestuffs at Rotterdam.

Yesterday's issue of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports contained a cablegram from Consul General Soren Listoe, Rotterdam, Holland, commenting on the present lack of dyestuffs for shipment at that port. He says: "No dyestuffs here. No communication by rail or boat with Germany at present. Better conditions are expected soon, when dyestuffs can be shipped through Holland to America. Buyers must deposit purchase money at Rotterdam. Reliable agents available."

Silk Hosiery Will Go Up.

Wearers of silk hosiery, both of real and artificial silk, will have to pay more money for them in the near future or else take to wearing lisle or mercerized cotton hose. Manufacturers of silk hose have for some time been complaining that the prices they get for their merchandise are not commensurate with the cost of the raw material and, with the war forcing up prices on both natural and artificial silk, it is inevitable that wholesale and retail prices will have to be advanced. Prices on certain grades of artificial silk have already been advanced close to a dollar a pound, with a shortage in sight. It is expected that silk underwear and silk sweaters will share the advance that is predicted for hosiery.

Our Cottons in South America.

American exporters of cotton goods not only have to fight against the long credits granted to South American importers by European mills going in for this trade, but they have got to "educate" the taste of the buyers to "pure" merchandise before they will get very far ahead. This was the opinion expressed yesterday by the head of a prominent local commission house. "The foreign exporters," he said, "have been sending to South America the same kind of weighted or 'filled' merchandise that they have been sending to the Far East. This filling, while it gives the fabric a finish and feel that is equal to ours at a lower price, really leaves little of the cloth after the first washing. Cases have been known where a certain kind of cotton goods has been weighted with clay to run three yards to the pound where American goods of similar construction have run 3½ yards to the pound. This makes a difference in the selling price that is not easy to overcome, regardless of our better quality."

Silver Buyers Busy Here.

Wholesalers along Maiden Lane expressed surprise yesterday at the business that was being done here in jewelry and silverware in the face of the war on the other side. So far as could be learned there was little evidence of fear of hard times in this country, and this belief the buyers were backing up with purchases of goods that are usually bought with what is left after the necessaries of life have been paid for. While the Southern buyers in town are working conservatively until more cheerful reports come concerning the disposition of the cotton crop, the Westerners are going ahead in good shape. One of the largest silversmiths reported yesterday that his sales were keeping up well with those of a year ago, which, in the face of prevailing conditions, was practically equivalent to a substantial gain. This is as true of sterling ware as it is of plated. Some of the manufacturers of gold jewelry were none too cheerful, but it was admitted for the most part that things were going along better than had been expected.

Printcloths Very Active.

Considerable business in printcloths was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, several lots of 10,000 to 20,000 pieces having been disposed of. Some constructions of these goods were weaker in price, but the great buying strength which developed during the day gave careful traders the impression that prices had at last reached hard pan and that it was time to cover whatever needs they had. As a result the aggregate business booked was the largest in some time. There was a large sale of 39-inch 68-72s at contract at 4¾ cents, the spot price of which was 5 cents. A very large movement of 38½-inch 64-60s was reported a 4 cents, both for spot and contract, and other constructions of printcloths moved in a liberal way at proportionate prices. There were some good contracts booked on fine carded goods, with the call for combed lawns a little more than fair. Forty-inch voiles moved well, but mostly on contract. Most of the day's buying was done by the converters, but the printers and the embroidery manufacturers helped to swell the total sales.

Imports Are Dropping.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Aug. 22 reflect the embargo placed on shipping by the war, as they amounted only to $10,757,119 compared with $14,258,228 the week before. Included in these imports are $303,197 worth of precious stones, jewelry and watches. Imports of leather, hides and findings were valued at $1,241,228 while coffee entries had a value of $1,044,893. India rubber, manufactures, waste and substitutes were appraised at $132,948. Imports of wool totaled $37,754. Aniline colors entered had an aggregate value of $81,659, while toy imports aggregated $40,216. Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,069,616, silk entries being appraised at $200,532. The week before these entries were valued at $1,889,257, and at $2,028,687 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $1,134,275, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $335,567. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $799,442, while the entries for warehouse were $1,071,931.

DRY GOODS MARKET ACTIVE.

Merchants Reported to be Buying More Liberally Than Usual.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Buyers continue in the market in great numbers and orders from salesmen on the road are in much better volume than is usual at this season. Merchants are buying liberally, but not speculatively, of lines that may be affected by the cessation of industry in Europe.

"While there is certain to be a scarcity of imported goods, there will be plenty of merchandise of domestic production for both immediate and Spring delivery.

"The passage of a comprehensive licensed cotton warehouse bill, which would standardize cotton warehouse receipts and make them one of the safest kinds of collateral for bank loans and for rediscount purposes, as recommended to the Governors of a number of Southern States by Chicago merchants and bankers, would do much to stabilize conditions in the textile industries.

"Merchants in the agricultural districts are optimistically looking forward to good prices for grains and all foodstuffs, which will tend to keep up their business during the coming months."

BUSINESS NOTES.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, held yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the outstanding capital stock, payable Sept. 10. M. W. Dippel of the National Ribbon Company was elected to the Board to fill a vacancy.

J. R. Palmenberg's Sons, manufacturers of display fixtures, will move to new quarters in their own building at 63 West Thirty-sixth Street about Feb. 1, 1915. They are now at 710 Broadway. The factory and branch salesroom will be continued at their present addresses. In the new building the Palmenberg firm will occupy four whole floors, with a total floor space of about 80,000 square feet.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

AS TO GERMAN POTASH.

Fertilizer Company Says Its Importance Is Exaggerated.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company announced yesterday in its annual report that a shortage of potash is expected because of the war in Europe, but that the lack of it will not reduce the quality of its fertilizers.

"The amount of phosphoric acid used can readily be replaced by a corresponding equivalent," says the statement, "and it is the opinion of the management that the importance of potash has been exaggerated and the demand unduly influenced by the propaganda of the German Potash Syndicate."

The company reported total income for the year ended on June 30 of $3,959,101, compared with $3,146,156 in the preceding year. Of this total $3,065,715 was saved as net profits, against $2,592,725. A surplus of $669,058 was left after paying dividends, and the aggregate surplus at the end of the year amounted to $8,492,967. The year's sales reached a total of $4,413,013, which was more than 15 per cent. above those in 1913.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—"Bon Ton": L. Bergman, J. Berman, ladies' suits, furn. goods, millinery; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—J. Peppler, woolens; Grand.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. Shanks, notions, fancy, toilet, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Tiftrickjian Bros.; D. C. Tiftrickjian, rugs; Hoffman House.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; H. C. Zollinger, toilet, fancy goods, notions, books; 320 Church.
CHICAGO—The 12th Street Store; J. Walsh, jewelry, leather goods, notions, laces, embroidery; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—H. Friend; J. Schadig, jobs, wash dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—M. Glatt, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
CINCINNATI—G. F. Otte Co.; G. S. Otte, Jr., carpets; G. S. Oberhelman, carpets; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Browning, King & Co.; T. J. Wise, boys', children's clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
CLEVELAND—J. Meckes & Sons Co.; Miss C. A. Wagner, cloaks, suits; Flanders.
CLEVELAND—Prince, Wolf & Co.; M. J. Wolf, cloakings; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Stern Brothers & Co.; H. Stern, cloakings; Grand.
COLUMBUS, Miss.—J. M. Kaufman, dry goods, shoes; 1,133 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn-Taft Co.; C. H. Christman, domestics; Latham.
CONCORD, N. C.—J. Fisher & Co.; J. Fisher, millinery; Strand.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss A. Ames, embroideries, h'dk'fs; 16 East 18th.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—E. S. Chesson Co.; E. S. Chesson, shoes; York.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Brown-Belk Co.; T. B. Brown, mens', womens' clothing; Aberdeen.
GRENADA, Miss.—Duncan & Co.; B. C. Duncan, clothing, furn. goods; Miss M. Martin, ladies' wear; Marlborough.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Sugden, draperies; 75 Spring.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mr. Berkowitz, furs; 1,261 Broadway.
JACKSON, Tenn.—C. Tuckfeld & Son; A. Tuckfeld, ladies', men's wear; Martinique.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; J. J. Delaney, toys; 225 5th Av.; Gregorian.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—J. Levine, ladies' suits; 1,133 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Seelig, hats; 640 B'way.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; Miss S. Cramer, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
NASHVILLE—J. Morse & Co.; J. Morse, clothing; Ansonia.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; Miss C. Cramer, millinery; 320 Church.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; H. L. Linnel, upholstery goods; 320 Church; York.
PARIS, Texas—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Miss A. D. Stevens, ladies' wear; 239 4th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Perfection; R. Nolan, ladies' ready to wear; 40 East 22d.
SANFORD, N. C.—Williams-Beck Co.; J. C. Williams, mens', womens' garments; Aberdeen.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Gordon Jewelry Co.; C. F. Gordon, jewelry, china, cut glass; Wallick's.
SUMTER, S. C.—Suttine & Chandler; J. M. Chandler, clothing, furnishing goods; Park Avenue.
SYRACUSE—J. W. Hennocksburg; Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald, millinery; Herald Square.
TEXARKANA, Texas—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Miss E. Gilman, ladies' wear; 239 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; V. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
WHEELING—S. Whit, general merchandise; Flanders.
YORKVILLE, S. C.—Kirkpatrick-Belk Co.; J. W. Kirkpatrick, mens', womens' neckwear; Aberdeen.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER IS LOOKING at a better grade of popular priced street, evening, and dancing dresses Call with samples, Room 807, 1,170 Broadway.

CONTRACTOR.
Manufacturer open to buy wool, serge and cloth dresses from $2 to $8. 10th floor, South 11th St., and Kent Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—FLANNELETTE GOWNS and MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS from $3.75 per dozen and up. Box G 37 Times Annex.

Cossack Redingote Suits, $8.75; choice materials; guaranteed lining. B. Lasker, 136 W. 28th.

Contractor wanted to make popular-priced serge dresses. T 50 Times.

GIRDLES Prettiest Silks, Newest Novelties
Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of New York." 49-53 E. 21st St.
SASHES
MERCHANDISE OF MERIT
SKIRTS
STYLES THAT CREATE DEMAND
MARGULIES & MAAS, 26 West 20th.

SACHETS (Satin and Ribbon Novelties)
FOR ART and TOILET DEPTS.
POT POURI
SWEET GRASS
E. A. Guthman Co., 139 W. 19
Greenbaum & Ross, Agts., 184 Fifth Ave.

AUCTION SALES.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
On Monday, Aug. 31st, 1914, 10 A. M.,
without limit or reserve,
Over 1,000 Lots
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel
FANCY FURS.
All up-to-date Fall and Winter Goods.

PUBLICATION BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK of New York of the unclaimed deposits in accordance with the provisions of the New York State banking law, Sections 134 and 219:

Estate of David Cohn, address unknown	$65.31
Moses Varges, address unknown	152.82
C. Throckmorton, address unknown	37.46
Katherine M. Ross, 129 West 90th Street, N. Y.	83.17
Mary Fick, 503 W. 124th St., N. Y.	85.05
Edward Hurley, 600 Lenox Av., N. Y.	300.00
Amanda Wyle, address unknown	50.00
Anna A. Sprague, 140 West 57th Street, N. Y.	61.96
Harriette Carmichael, 155 West 58th Street, N. Y.	50.00
Edna Valentine Hein, Hotel Ansonia, N. Y.	138.28
Ethel Kramer, 151 West 81st Street, N. Y.	100.00
Paul Mayer, 2,566 Broadway, N. Y.	80.17
Metting & Hanaan, 2,815 Broadway, N. Y.	52.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: JOHN R. WOOD, Vice President, and THOMAS B. NICHOLS, Ass't Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividend, and interest not previously reported by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, made in accordance with the provisions of the banking law as shown by the books of said bank on the first day of August, 1914, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JOHN R. WOOD, Vice President.
THOMAS B. NICHOLS, Ass't Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents on the nineteenth day of August, 1914, before me.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
New York County, No. 10,
New York County Register's No. 6,083.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on Wednesday, the 12th day of August, 1914, declared the regular quarterly Dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the first day of October, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 12th, 1914.
F. J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Avenue.
New York City, August 27, 1914.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends payable Sept. 10, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 2, 1914.

On the Preferred Stock a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 1¼%.

The transfer books will be closed from September 3, 1914, to September 10, 1914, both days inclusive.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hendee Manufacturing Company
Springfield, Mass., Aug. 25, 1914.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, October 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 21st, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Union Trust Company of Springfield, Massachusetts.

E. J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 29, 1914.
Dividend No. 112

Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on Oct. 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record, Sept. 10, 1914, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary

UNITED TRACTION & ELECTRIC CO.

Coupons due September 1st, 1914, from First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence & Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1st, 1914, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 51.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record September 5th, 1914. Books close September 5th, 1914, at 3 P. M., and open September 16th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Checks mailed.

F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors, to elect independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, to consider the annual report of the Directors for the fiscal year which ended June 30th, 1914, to ratify and approve all action of the Directors set forth in such annual report and in the minutes of the Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 23d, 1914, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, October 9th, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, August 20, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Room 3,712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened October 1st, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ALTERSON & ROTHMAN, INC.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a special meeting of the stockholders of ALTERSON & ROTHMAN, INC., will be held pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, on the 12th day of September, 1914, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, attorneys, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, as recommended by the Board of Directors at its meeting on August 10th, 1914.

Dated August 11th, 1914.
ABRAHAM L. GOLDBERG, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF C. M. Waite & Co., Inc.

Take notice that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the 31st day of August, 1914, at 24th floor, No. 220 Broadway, the City of New York, N. Y., at 11 A. M., for the purpose of dissolving the corporation.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1914.
MEYER JARMULOWSKY, Secretary.
OSCAR A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Attorney, 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

"We find The New York Times Index very helpful and use it a great deal."—Carl P. P. Vitz, Cleveland Public Library.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

DENY THE BANKS ARE CALLING LOANS

New York Institutions Say Controller's Letter of Inquiry Is Unwarranted.

BROKERS DON'T COMPLAIN

Wall Street Is Unable to Account for Washington's Anxiety Over Condition of Customers' Accounts.

Bankers in the financial district have received a letter from the Controller of the Currency saying that "complaints have reached this office to the effect that national banks in New York are imposing unnecessary and unreasonable hardships upon borrowers whose obligations are secured by collateral, and that certain banks are throwing out loans, in some cases high class or interest or dividend paying securities."

In order to learn if this was true, Controller John Skelton Williams called upon the banks to answer a number of questions designed to show what loans had been called and upon what conditions. A canvass yesterday of the institutions which get the bulk of the Stock Exchange loans failed to disclose any case where loans had been called.

Officers of several big institutions which have millions out on day-to-day loans said that they had not called a single loan, and could not imagine what had aroused the Controller. They said that Stock Exchange firms had been very considerate, paying off some loans and strengthening others as customers took up securities which they had been carrying on margin, and that the New York banks had not pressed any of their customers, realizing that with no market in which to sell securities it was not fair to make borrowers take up their collateral. Some of the banks had heard of requests from interior banks that customers should pay off their loans or make new arrangements in order to free money for crop-moving purposes.

The Vice President in charge of this business for one of the biggest lenders on collateral said that if the Controller meant to imply that banks could not call loans at this time he was in error.

"A call loan is made subject to demand for repayment, and gets a lower rate for that reason," he said. "If a bank thinks it has not sufficient collateral under such a loan, it is entitled to ask for more, or to have the loan taken up. If necessary for its own protection, a bank would be derelict if it did not demand payment. If any of these loans cause a loss it is the bank and not the Controller that has to stand it. Our loans are all well safeguarded, but if we decide to call any of them we shall not ask Mr. Williams's permission. As a matter of fact, we have not called a dollar, and I have not heard of any other bank's doing it."

Brokers were at a loss also to know what had disturbed the Controller. A Governor of the New York Stock Exchange said that he had heard of no complaints from members, but that on the contrary the brokers were appreciative of the stand taken by the bankers.

"The Exchange authorities and the banks have been in complete harmony from the beginning," he said. "Both have acted solely with a desire to assist the situation in every way."

The Controller asks for a list of securities carried prior to Aug. 1 which the banks have caused to be withdrawn from loans; a list of securities on which borrowers are required to maintain a margin of more than 25 per cent.; the amount of call loans that customers have been compelled to take up, with the amount so paid off; the amount of call loans held for correspondents; the amount of new loans made since Aug. 1, and the amount of securities ordered sold for account of borrowers.

Brokers said yesterday that they had experienced no difficulty in getting new loans or in having old ones renewed where they had proper collateral.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpha Construction Co., Adolf Hirshfeld, and Emanuel M. Krulewitch—L. Balzarini, $156.
Andrew Robertson Co.—New Jersey Veneer Co., $222.
Baron, Moe H. and Annie—Empire State Liquor Co., $155.
Britler, Jesse J.—D. G. Garrabrant et al., $174.
Baker, Lewis M.—J. F. De Beau, $181.
Berkowitz, Jacob, Harry Gerschick, and Max Sohn—Sommerfeld Co., Inc., $263.
Bryant, George B.—R. H. Long, $106.
Bernstein, Allen, and Frank Scanders—L. Schulman, $123.
Crome, Antonio, and Monasella A. Siviglia—G. S. Boehm, $177.
Curran, Michael J.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $426.
Cohen, George—J. Hirsch et al., $829.
Edgar, Thomas C. and George—H. Lawson, $2,786.
Fulton Avenue Realty Co., Nathan Greenberg, and Bertha Greenberg—Marchar Realty Corporation, $115.
Freedman, David C.—Meyer & Lange, $136.
Gray, Olin D.—Giebold Press, Inc., $2,010.
Same—Same, $1,753.
Same—Same, $1,748.
Giorgini, Arturo—F. Westheimer et al., $276.
Gibbins, Sarah—S. Merritt, $281.
Gottlieb, Morris and Minnie—S. Cohen, $152.
Helms, Newton B.—W. J. Adams, $134.
Horton, Francis—J. Nusbaum et al., $221.
Hall, Augustus E.—E. L. Hall, $5,010.
Mildreth, Edward and Charles Barkhauser—George Ringler & Co., $366.
Horah, Ada M.—J. Winkler & Sons, $105.
Hildreth, Edward—George Ringler & Co., $627.
Herfurth, Rudolf—Dimock & Fink Co., $195.
James, Morgan T.—L. Feisenfeld, $181.
Kohn, Ignatz an Theresa—J. H. Rosenfeld, $232.
Klots, Charles and John Cuny—George Ringler & Co., $1,905.
Kuntz, Fannie—Charlton Co., $166.
Langan, Arthur C.—J. C. Keyman, $196.
Lusk, Louis H.—Indian Refining Co., $127.
Lorenz, Otto—H. Bruer, $4,947.
Maisel, Ray and Regina Rohman—S. Davis, $119.
Mannon, Richard—Hoosac Valley Lime and Marble Co., $116.
Massucca, Tony and Teresa Rinzo—People, &c., $500.
Miller-Brisben Co.—W. F. H. C. Robertson, $806.
Multer, Xavier—George Ringler & Co., $225.
Mohr, Charles—Same, $227.
Same—Same, $534.
Moisant International Aviators Co.—A. Grignaschi, $201.
Morgan, T. James—L. Feisenfeld, $171.
Massucca, Tony, and Michael Stramullo—People, &c., $500.
Paris, Rex L.—F. Z. White, $194.
Post, Walter P.—B. J. Sentor Conroy, $147.
Posner, David R.—Madison Av. Real Estate Co., $514.
Prufter, Joseph—George Ringler & Co., $117.
Rice, Max—International Folding Paper Box Co., $140.
Raines, Charles T.—Mercantile Finance Co., $131.
Schafer, Celia—H. L. Lytton, $616.
Szerlip, Esther—I. Seaspnwein et al., $102.
Shapiro, Benjamin—E. S. Smith et al., $101.
Sinnett, Martin J., Jr.—T. P. Golden, $117.
Saks, Daniel—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $369.
Spiegel, Louis—S. H. Mener, $137.
Victor, Samuel—Morris & Co., $483.
Tripp, Otto—B. Altman & Co., $141.
Wald, Samuel and Dora—F. Hacker, $128.
West, George—George Ringler & Co., $198.
Wilson, Maude Y. B.—M. M. Hall et al., $318.
Wellbrock, John M.—E. B. Smith et al., $112.
William, Morris, Inc.—T. Lowe, $116.
Young, Victor—John Wanamaker Y., $190.
York Rolling Process & Co.—J. E. York, $26,296.

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Heyman—F. Neuer, $1,541.
Isaac, Moe—M. H. Meinhard, $310.
Nichols, Henry J.—J. H. Thorn et al., $590.
Spenzel, Charles H.—Dimmonck & Fink Co., $157.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Saperstein, Kalman, and Barnet Sumovitch—H. Eisenstadt et al., Nov. 11, 1913, $432.
Cullinan, Patrick—S. Goldstein, Feb. 21, 1910, $750.
Duvinage, Pierre—H. W. Schrimpf, July 2, 1914, $254.
Stettheimer, James J.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., Aug. 10, 1914, (vacated,) $265.
G. & F. Skirt Co.—M. Friedlander et al., July 27, 1914, (vacated,) $968.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:28 | Sun sets..6:40 | Moon sets..11:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:49	2:16	7:50	8:52
Governors Island	1:51	2:32	8:21	9:27
Hell Gate	3:41	4:22	10:01	11:07

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 28.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
SS Allianca, Colon, Aug. 22.
SS Drumcliffe, Port of Spain, Aug. 12.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Port Antonio, Aug. 23.
SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez, Aug. 22.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Aug. 22.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 25.
SS Mobile, Charleston, Aug. 23.
SS Amanda, Baracoa, Aug. 21.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.
SS Santa Marta, Colon, Aug. 18.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Olympic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
San Giovanni	Naples	Aug. 15
Esperanza	Progreso	Aug. 24
St. Croix	London	Aug. 22
Prins der Nederlanden	St. Marc	Aug. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 27
Saramacca	Santiago	Aug. 26
Espagne	Havre	Aug. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 27

DUE MONDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	Aug. 23
Minnehaha	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 22
San Guglielmo	Naples	Aug. 16
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 29
Ancon	Colon	Aug. 24
Comus	Port Eads	Aug. 26
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 25
Principess Mabalda	Genoa	Aug. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Californian, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Tagus, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,138 miles S. at noon, 27th.
SS John D. Archbold, Baton Rouge to New York, was 78 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 10 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 468 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 73 miles S. at noon.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 60 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, passed Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Evelyn, Jucaro to New York, was 15 miles N. of Fowey Rock at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Celtic, at Queenstown, Aug. 28.
SS America, at Naples, Aug. 27.
SS Potsdam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
SS Attica, at Naples, Aug. 27.

Sailed.

SS San Giorgio, from Naples, Aug. 27.
SS American, from Santos, Aug. 26.
SS Charlois, from Amsterdam, Aug. 26.
SS Westerdyk, from Rotterdam, Aug. 26.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 1, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Sept. 8, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 31, SS Salaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 31, SS Noordam, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 7, SS Ryndam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 3, SS Oscar II., and at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Sept. 1, SS Kristianiafjord; at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 3, SS Oscar II., and at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 2, SS Principe di Udine, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 11, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia .... Aug. 31
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .... Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru .... Sept. 3
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra .... Sept. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

D. H. SMITH, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against D. H. Smith, Incorporated, mineral waters, at 3 James Street, Yonkers, by the following creditors: Chester D. Ward, $2,000; Daniel C. Casey, Jr., $296, and Alfred M. Aston, $300. Judge Mayer has appointed Francis A. Winslow receiver, under $10,000 bond. Assets are said to be more than $50,000.

HARRY BRENNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Brenner, manufacturer of dresses at 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, by Laura Lederer, a creditor for $1,334. Preferential payments and removal of assets are alleged.

SAMUEL MOSKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Moskowitz, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 36 Avenue B, by the following creditors: Isaac R. Kafka, $121; Joseph Goodman, $128; Sam Gershowitz, $112; Abraham Shapiro, $135, and Morris Silverfarb, $26.

SAM GOLDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sam Goldman, jobber in clothing at 2 Spring Street, by the following creditors: I. M. Shaine & Son, $300; Julius Rosenfield, $192, and N. Levy & Son, $200. Liabilities are said to be $10,000, assets $5,000.

NEW YORK CROWN KNITTING WORKS.—Abraham, Harry, and Alexander Kapolsky, in business under the style of New York Crown Knitting Works, at 135 Grand Street, with branches, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,838, of which $12,689 are unsecured claims, and assets of $5,183, represented by stock, $2,000; machinery, &c., $1,500, and debts due on open account, $1,679.

JACOBS & GREENBERG.—Judge Hazel has appointed William Henkel, Jr., as receiver for Jacobs & Greenberg, manufacturer of furs at 108 West Thirty-first Street, under $200 bond.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—James R. O'Brien, a clerk, voluntary petition; liabilities, $151,334; assets, $227. According to the petition O'Brien is liable for $50,000 on a bond of the Wilmington Carbon Coal Company, with offices in Chicago. Another item of $89,000 represents his liability on a lease of the same company with other persons.

UTICA, N. Y.—Consumers Albany Brewing Company of Albany, involuntary petition; assets, $300,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 297 business failures in the United States during the week, against 281 for the previous week, and 2[illegible], 228, 164, and 179 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 95, New England 40, Southern 65, Western 49, Northwestern 18, and Far Western 30. Canada had 54, against 59 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

HINT OF NEW FIGHT ON STANDARD OIL

McReynolds May Bring About Criminal Prosecutions, Is Belief in Washington.

WON'T GIVE OUT EVIDENCE

Attorney for Oil Company Protests Against Investigation Demanded by Senator Chilton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Department of Justice gave out a hint today that the Standard Oil Company might be prosecuted, on the ground that the various concerns which had formed the trust were not living up to the mandate of the Supreme Court, directing its dissolution. That the department has such an idea in mind was indicated by an announcement in behalf of Attorney General McReynolds, that he would recommend to President Wilson not to comply with the resolution of Senator Norris, adopted by the Senate yesterday, calling for the evidence collected by the Department of Justice concerning allegations that the Supreme Court's dissolution decree was being violated.

The recommendation of the Attorney General, it was explained, would be based on the ground that it would not be compatible with the public interests to lay before the Senate the evidence that had been gathered in the matter. This evidence, it was said, might be employed in criminal prosecutions, and it would not be wise to make it public. Officially it was announced at the department that there was no present intention of such prosecution and that no decision had been reached in regard to criminal proceedings, but the impression was given that sentiment in the Department tended in the direction of taking some action.

The evidence as to the operations since the dissolution of the various component parts of the former Standard Oil trust has been gathered by C. D. Morrison and Oliver E. Pagin, the special representatives of the Department of Justice. In behalf of the Attorney General it was announced that he denied emphatically the statement that he had suppressed the report that was made more than a year ago concerning violations of the anti-trust law by Standard Oil companies. No such report was made, it was said, and in support of this assertion a letter was made public from Mr. Pagin in which he said that he and Mr. Morrison had not disagreed with the Attorney General at any time. They had at all times, he said, consulted with the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Todd in regard to the Standard Oil investigation, and he had always received their hearty co-operation.

James K. Jones, of counsel for the Standard Oil Company, today filed with the Senate Committee on Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses a protest against the investigation of his company that would be required by a resolution recently introduced by Senator Chilton of West Virginia. Mr. Chilton's resolution directed an investigation of the reasons why the Standard Oil, with its almost complete control of the pipe lines, no longer purchased the product of the independents.

Mr. Jones explained that while the Standard Oil now bought no more than 25 per cent. of the normal output of the independents, it was not because of any desire to crush them. He said the war had practically destroyed the foreign market for oil, and that transportation to such markets as remained would be difficult until the oil steamers could obtain American registry.

The Senate went into executive session early today to press the nomination of Attorney General McReynolds as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but little progress was made. Senator Norris of Nebraska continued his fight against Mr. McReynolds, giving his idea of Mr. McReynolds's part in the New Haven case and in the dismissal of Republican attorneys. He was still holding the floor when the session ended.

Little real opposition to Mr. McReynolds has developed aside from a handful of radical Republicans. Today's debate, in which Mr. Norris was occasionally interrupted, did not show any Democrats in opposition. Friends of Mr. McReynolds who have polled the Senate say there will not be more than two Democrats voting against confirmation.

$100,000,000 TRUST LIMIT.

Reed of Missouri Offers Drastic Amendments to Clayton Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Two radical amendments to the Clayton bill supplementing the Anti-trust act were introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat. One provides that no corporation, except a common carrier, be admitted to interstate commerce if its capital stock exceeds $100,000,000. The other amendment would penalize corporations violating the Anti-trust act either by throwing them into receiverships, after which their property would be sold, or by fining them 10 per cent. of their assets. This fine would be taken from the holdings of the officers until their interests were entirely confiscated.

A routine amendment offered by Mr. Thomas of Colorado was adopted, providing that if the courts held a part of the bill to be invalid the remainder of it should remain in force. Most of the debate today was on an amendment by Mr. Borah of Idaho, providing jury trial for all contempt cases. As the bill stood, he said, it would leave corporation officers to be tried only by courts, while laboring men could demand trial by jury.

Yacht Sale and Charters.

Through the agency of John G. Alden, Boston, Mass., J. D. Daniell of New London, Conn., has purchased the 21-foot knockabout Armorel from Myron C. Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, for use at New London.

The following charters have been effected by Mr. Alden: C. R. Pond of the Boston Yacht Club has chartered the 33-foot sloop Sirona from D. D. Henwood of Boston, F. R. Searle of Cambridge the 32-foot sloop Nebula from Lawrence Andrews of Boston, J. J. Minot, Jr., the 21-foot knockabout Aspinet from J. F. Vaughan, and Morton Prince of Boston the 21-foot auxiliary knockabout Whileaway from Joseph Wills of Boston.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Showers Sat. Sun. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Ala.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Miss. and La.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., moderate to fresh s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat., preceded by showers in extreme w. Sun. fair.

Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably thunder showers Sat. in n.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun., without decided temperature change.

Ark.—Fair Sat., slightly warmer in w. Sun. fair.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. probably fair.

Ky.—Showers Sat. Sun. probably fair.

Ohio—Showers Sat. Sun. cloudy, moderate n. e. to n. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Showers Sat. Sun. fair in s., unsettled in n.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair in w.; showers in e. Sat., slightly warmer in n and cen. Sun. fair in s., unsettled, probably showers in n; moderate n winds, becoming variable.

L. Mich.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or Sun.; gentle to moderate e winds.

U. Mich.—Cloudy Sat., showers in e. and s. Sun. unsettled, probably showers; moderate n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat., showers at night or Sun.; moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. probably fair; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Thunder showers Sat. or Sat. night, slightly warmer. Sun. fair, except probably showers in extreme e.

Mo.—Warmer and fair Sat. Sun. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair in w., showers and warmer in e. Sat. Sun. fair.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers Sat. Sun. fair.

Kan.—Fair slightly warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

POSTAL SAVINGS LIMIT UP.

Congress Raises It on Deposits with Government to $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The House and Senate today passed the bill which increases to $1,000 the limit on individual deposits in postal savings banks. While it was originally passed by the House last December, its final enactment at this time is due to an increased demand, mostly on the part of foreigners, for Uncle Sam to care for their savings. The cause of the recent stimulus is believed to be the European war.

In addition to increasing the limit on deposits the bill now would limit the amount on which interest may be paid to $500, and authorizes the President to use all deposits, except the 50 per cent. redemption fund, for Governmental purposes in cases of emergency.

Chairman Moon of the Post Office Committee, who presented the report in the House, explained that the postal savings system was now running at "slight profit." He said there was $45,000,000 on deposit, representing the property of 397,000 individual depositors. The average deposit was $109, he said.

Mr. Moon gave reports recently received from Postmasters throughout the country to show an increased desire to patronize the savings banks. The report from New York said that no fewer than twenty persons had called at the Post Office last Saturday with sums aggregating $16,800, which could not be accepted on account of the present restriction in the law.

"Fifty-three new accounts were opened here Saturday," said the report, "the aggregate amount of deposits being $3,800, an average of over $71 for each depositor. A Hungarian and his wife wanted to deposit $500 each. A German wanted to deposit $1,000. Several others wanted to deposit $500 and over. Today, up to 2 P. M., 7,790 had been refused for the same reason."

JULY IMPORTS $160,178,133.

Total Exports $154,082,225 — Decrease Since July, 1913.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Merchandise imported during July amounted to $160,178,133, the Department of Commerce announced today. Imports in July, 1913, and July, 1912, were, respectively, $139,061,770 and $148,666,738. Merchandise valued at $154,082,225 was exported last month, as compared with $160,990,778 in July of last year and $148,885,355 in the same month of 1912.

During the seven months ended with July, 1914, merchandise imports were valued at $1,141,094,215, a gain of $122,445,540 over the corresponding months of last year. Exports for the seven-month period this year were $1,200,925,440, a decrease of $126,347,697 as compared with 1913.

July exports of gold reached a total of $33,669,424. For July, 1913, they were $8,653,969. Gold imports totaled $3,391,715 last month, a marked decrease in comparison with the figures for July, 1913, $7,859,512. Silver imports in July were $1,238,104, as compared with $2,798,950 in July, 1913. Exports totaled $3,952,956 for July last and $4,936,456 in July, 1913.

BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
VIA MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S
STEEL STEAMER "MONTAUK"
A Delightful Sail—120 Miles—on LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leaving New York, Pr. ft. 131st St., N. R., 9:15 A. M.
" West 23d St., North River, 9:45 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., nr. ft. Wall St., 10:15 A. M.
" Recreation Pier, E. 24th St., 10:45 A. M.
Leave Bridgeport returning, 5 P. M.
Music, Cafe and Restaurant.
$1.00 | ROUND TRIP | $1.00

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
FALL RIVER LINE
MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
UP THE HUDSON
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
Tickets, sales limited to half the capacity, on sale at Piers only on day of excursions.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
TO-MORROW
Lv. W. 23rd St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Block Island R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.,) and Long Island R. R. Stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe Service on steamer.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., ft. of E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Str. "Sagamore" leaves Pier 8, E. R. (bet. Hanover Sq. & South Ferry), SATURDAYS at 1:00; foot 34th St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9.25 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves Pier 8, 9:30; 34th St., 9:50 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:30 P.M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. W. 42d St., Daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tickets & folders all hotel & ticket offices. Tel. 8441 Gramercy.

SUMMER TOURS Ideal Vacations on Land or Sea. Send for 80-page booklet. Mailed free. MARSTERS, 1248 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Holland-America Line
21-24 State St., New York
Steamer NOORDAM will sail for
ROTTERDAM Direct on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 10 A. M.

CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Sailings for LIVERPOOL
(Subject to Change)
MAURETANIA. Wed., Sept. 9, 1 a.m.
†Saxonia ..... Sat., Sept 12, 3 p.m.
†Campania .... Wed., Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA ... Wed., Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA. Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
†Campania .... Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA ... Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
†Calls Queenstown.
GIBRALTAR-NAPLES
Carpathia, Sat., Sept. 5, noon
For information apply
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., 21-24 State Street, New York.

American and Red Star Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
Vaderland..Sept. 2 10 AM | New York......Sept. 5
St. Paul.....Sept. 2, noon | Philadelphia......Sept. 9
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'w'ska.Aug.29,11:30AM | Min'haha.Sep.5,10:30AM
White Star Line
New York—Liverpool Direct
OLYMPIC, SEPT. 2, 9 A. M.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
ADRIATIC, Sept. 3, noon | CEDRIC, Sept. 10, noon
New York & Boston—Naples
CANOPIC......Sept. 26 | CRETIC........Sept. 23
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.
PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.
OLD DOMINION LINE
To all points South and West. Every Weekday at 3 P. M., Pier 25, North River. Tel. 3900 Franklin.

BERMUDA
Average Summer Temperature 79°. Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
Very Low Summer Rates
Calling at St. Georges and Hamilton.
Sailings Weekly—Tickets Interchangeable.
Twin Screw S. S. Bermudian
10,518 Tons Disp. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.
S. S. Caribbean
Largest steamer in the trade. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2380 Broad.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or Any Ticket Agent.

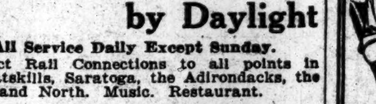
ST. GEORGE HOTEL, BERMUDA
Overlooking Harbor and quaint old town of St. Georges. Coolest and pleasantest spot in Bermuda. Rates, address M. Dallman.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for HAVRE
CHICAGO . . . Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE . . . Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE . Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
CAMERONIA, Aug. 29, Noon.
Columbia...Sept. 5, noon | Ausonia...Sept. 12, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
THE WORLD'S GREAT GARDEN
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AYRES
Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N.Y.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To PORTLAND Maine
Vacationists bound for Maine will find this 390-mile sea trip of 22 hours a fascinating holiday—part of the vacation itself.
Big, roomy steamships, with first-class dining saloon service and splendid staterooms.
Steel Steamships OLD COLONY and NORTH LAND (Maine Steamship Line) leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special DAY TRIP every Monday at 10.30 A. M.
Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Eastern Steamship Corporation



Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

MANDALAY
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM
DANCING FREE. Beautiful Silver Cup Dancing Contests. Mon., Wed. & Fri. Evgs.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN
*Day trip omitted Monday. Stops at West Point daily, except Sunday and Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st St.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. Lve. Battery, 9 A. M. W. 131st St., 10 A. M. Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P. M. West 131st St. 8:30 P. M.
DELAWARE-HUDSON S. S. CO., INC.
Tel. 179 and 3262 Broad and 3884 Morningside.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 200 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 33d St., N. Y.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
Spend a cool, comfortable day on the Hudson. Shaded decks, beautiful scenery, a most enjoyable trip on the spacious
Str. "Benj. B. Odell" to
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Return $1
See Washington's Headquarters; trolley ride to Orange Lake; take the inclined railway to Mt. Beacon; see West Point. Music. Restaurant, Lunchroom. Moderate Prices.
Your choice of three steamers returning from Newburgh Sunday.
Leave FRANKLIN ST. 9:00 A. M.
Foot West 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
Saturday Specials — Str. Homer Ramsdell, Franklin St., 1.30 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:00 P. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston. Str. W. F. Romer, Franklin St., 2:00 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:30 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston. Str. Homer Ramsdell connects at Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York. $1.00 round trip.
Central Hudson Line

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line, for Providence and Boston. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., week days, 6 P. M. Strs. Providence and Plymouth.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Also Mondays, 10:00 and 10:30 A. M. respectively.
New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., week days at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 3 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

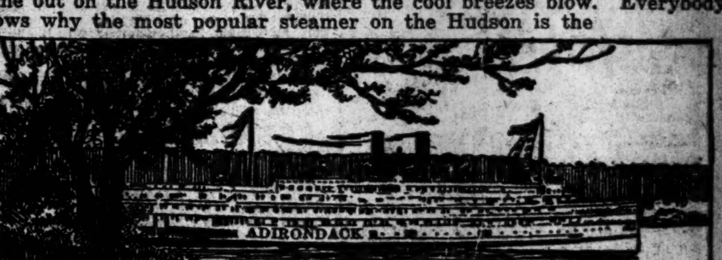
"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

Nothing lost that cannot be found by The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

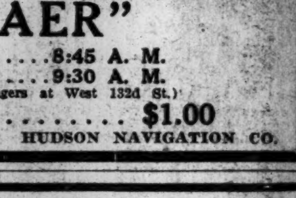
Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer TROJAN leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

DON'T STAY HOME SUNDAY
Come out on the Hudson River, where the cool breezes blow. Everybody knows why the most popular steamer on the Hudson is the



"ADIRONDACK"
Pier 32, N. R. (foot Canal St.) .... 10:00 A. M.
West 132d St. Pier .... 10:45 A. M.
Yonkers .... 11:30 A. M.
Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Return, $1.00 every Sunday.
'Phone day and night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

The River Invites You Sunday
Get away from the city's sweltering heat



The pleasantest way to spend the day—next Sunday—is sailing to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie on the spacious white flier
"RENSSELAER"
Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St. ...... 8:45 A. M.
W. 132d St. ...... 9:30 A. M.
(The steamer takes Bear Mountain passengers at West 132d St.)
Round Trip $1.00
Phone—Day and Night—Spring 9400. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

WEST POINT SAIL
Saturday Afternoon
Daylight—Twilight—Searchlight

Round Trip 50 Cts.
"ADIRONDACK"
Cuisine Unexcelled. Music. Dancing.
PIER 32, NORTH RIVER, 2 P. M. WEST 132D ST., 2:45 P. M.
RETURNING 10:30 P. M. (ONE HOUR AT WEST POINT.)

AFTERNOON SAIL

Str. "Albany" to WEST POINT
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Returning, Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves West Point 5:50 P. M., due W. 42d St., 8:40 P. M. Service daily except Sunday. $1 round trip.
Music. Restaurant.
Ideal Trip for Saturday Afternoon.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.

Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc.,
is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An Ideal way to see New York Harbor
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 6.35 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45, *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.00 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except Sept. 7th.
First-class Meals at Popular Prices.
Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00.
Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St., week days, 5.25, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 11.10 p.m.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4.15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND.
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents; From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Fare Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte. Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER
Leave West 129th St.—9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
West 23d St.—10:00, 11:00, 3.
Battery—10:30, 11:30, 2:30, 3:30.
Coney Island—6:30, 7:30.
Rockaway—1:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
Week days lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; SUNDAYS, STR. HIGHLANDER lvs. Battery 9:30; STR. ALBION, W. 23d St., 10; STR. RENSSELAER, W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays and Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50 cents. Yonkers 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Steamboat Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points
in the Catskill Mountains
and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. Phone 1097 Spring.

TO ATLANTIC CITY BY STEAMSHIP
Daylight ocean voyage. Marconi Wireless.
"Never out o' sight o' land"
Season Round Trip, $3.50. One Way, $2.50
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE
New York—Brooklyn Bridge Pier, foot of Roosevelt St., Phone, Beekman 2404; Uptown Office, S. E. Cor. Broadway & 23d St.; Downtown Office, 398 Broadway. Brooklyn Office, 359 Fulton St. Atlantic City—Head of New Jersey Ave. Phones, Bell, 3241; Coast, 757.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
Round Trip 50c
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th St., ½ hour later; E. 136th St., 1 hour later than Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals. Free Dancing.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
3,000 Ft. Elevation. 88 miles from N. York.

CRAGSMOOR INN

High-class mountain inn, 88 miles from New York (via Middletown.) SPECIAL AUTUMN RATES. Suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; references required.
Open to October 1. Address
C. D. Curtis, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

Mansion House
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
off New London, Conn.
Always Cool.
Seashore and Country.
SOUND & OCEAN Boating, Bathing.
Beautiful Ballroom. Large Orchestra.
Many new Suites with bath.
SEPTEMBER RATES.
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1.
WM. F. INGOLD, Manager

Spend the Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks
Maradam Roads in Every Direction.

SARANAC INN

A Pleasure Resort. Open Until Nov. 1.
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
Excellent Hunting, Music, Dancing, Fishing, Golf and Tennis.
No Tuberculer People. Terms $21 week up.
Greatly Reduced Round Trip R. R. Fare Sept.
HARSHINGTON MILLS, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N. Y.
Also THE GRAFTON, Washington, D. C.

Mt. Meenahga House & Cottages
An Ideal September Resort.
Estate 600 acres, miles of walks and drives, unsurpassed foliage effects; open fires, steam heat; golf, tennis, croquet, billiards, bowling, etc.; private baths. Special September rates. Illustrated booklet.
U. E. Terwilliger & Son, Props.,
Ellenville, N. Y.; P. O.

RAQUETTE LAKE HOUSE Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Booklet. Times Bureau. Spec. Sept. rates.
Reduced rates from N. Y. to R. L. and return Sept. 10-Oct. 10; final return limit Oct. 30th. $9.40.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

The Catskill Mountains

A country of native grandeur, wildwood charms, many trout streams, walks, drives, and other attractions make this a picturesque and healthful paradise.

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

reaches all points in this mountain sanitarium and great pleasure ground, and in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains including Pullman service.
The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, also map showing the great Ashokan Reservoir, and containing corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I.
Yachting, Tennis, Bathing, Golf. Modern Dancing. Ideal Motor Run.
Special Labor Day Week-End.
Country and Shore combined. Booklet B.

HOTEL BRIGHTON,
LONG BEACH, L. I.
SITUATED DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK.
SPECIAL RATES AFTER LABOR DAY.
'Phone 201—Long Beach. H. KLUG, PROP.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
Ninth season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns, 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy and vegetable garden; music and dancing; rates $15 to $18; garage. 'Phone 116, White Plains. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Long Distance Telephones.
Canoeing, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Tennis.
Superb 18-Hole Golf Course.
Daily Concerts and Dancing
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 200 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto map. Special late Aug. and Sept. rates. Labor Day Attractions. G. FRANK COPE.

HOTEL LA REINE
BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
Directly on beach. Telephone, running water, electric and gas light in each room; single or en suite with bath. Special attractive September rates.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest Location in Atlantic City.

OSTEND
Entire block of ocean front in the popular Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Large, cool rooms, with view of ocean from all. Sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel. Notable cuisine and service. Orchestra; dancing twice daily. Special September rates. 15 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. New management by owners. JOHN C. GOSSLER, Manager.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL PIERREPONT.
A Fall and Winter home in the heart of Atlantic City. Rooms with running water. Sea water baths; sun parlor; elevators. Special rates. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

THE BELGRADE,
Belgrade Lakes, Maine,
Offers exceptional advantages for September vacationists. Send for illustrated booklet.
CHARLES A. HILL & SON.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, the motoring, &c.; accommodates 500; good orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular.
W. W. BROWN, Manager.
Granliden Hotel, at the gateway of the White Mountains, Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H. Under same management.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted—Several to join week-end club; golf, hunting, fishing; high elevation; clubhouse; cottages. Lloyd Roberts, Woolworth Building.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Low pressure prevails generally, except in New England, with a moderate depression over Southern Indiana and another of more marked character over Saskatchewan, and as a consequence generally cloudy weather prevails throughout the country, except in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest.

There were general showers from the Missouri Valley eastward, with heavy rainfall in Northwestern Missouri, Eastern and Southern Indiana, and Southwestern Ohio. In the extreme West the weather was fair. It is considerably cooler in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the South Atlantic States.

There will be showers Saturday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Sunday.

There will be showers Saturday and Sunday in New England, the South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, and on Saturday in the West Gulf States, except Texas. There will also be scattered showers Saturday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest, and on Sunday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and probably in the lake region. In the Southwest and the Far West the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperatures will not change decidedly.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Saturday and Sunday will be moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday. Sunday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	64	72	4 P. M.	80	70
6 A. M.	64	68	6 P. M.	78	70
9 A. M.	70	69	9 P. M.	70	68
12 M.	77	71	11 P. M.	70	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M., it was 68. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
11:15—961 6 Av.;	Ada Ellsworth	Slight
11:50—601 W. 113 St.;	not given	Slight
P. M.		
12:15—15 W. 116 St.;	Jonas Ganz	Slight
1:45—238 E. 112 St.;	Mary Goodwin	Slight
3:25—280 St. Ann's Av.;	M. Weintraub	Slight
5:40—126 E. 103 St.;	Hubert Post	Slight
4:25—142 W. 111th St.;	L. L. Cohen	$1,000
4:35—3 Claremont Av.;	not given	$4
5:05—315 Columbus A.;	Marianna	Slight
6:00—36 E. 22 St.;	Decorious Mfg. Co.	$6,000
6:40—1,547 Washington Av.;	John Evans	Slight
7:10—35 Allen St.;	Maurice Kleinman	$200
7:55—940 W. 45 St.;	Diamond Mfg. Co.	$2,000
8:10—183 St. and St. Nicholas Av.;	not given	Slight
8:30—106 E. 108 St.;	Mary Schlasser	Slight
8:35—140 Ludlow St.;	H. Wirsch	Slight
8:50—150 Audubon Rd.;	Henry Sahear	Slight
9:15—127-131 W. 25 St.;	Chas. Levey & Co.	Slight
9:15—2-4 Suffolk St.;	Hyman Scheect	Slight
10:15—100 Prince St.;	Martin Garone	None

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Communication from the Chief Examiner recommending that the list of laboratory assistant, chemical laboratory, be certified to the Commissioner of Public Works, from which to appoint one laboratory assistant.

Communication from the Chief Examiner submitting statement of examinations held during the month of July.

Certification of the Board of Estimate of the preferred lists of topographical draughtsman, Grade C and Grade D, for employment for a temporary period of six months, to take the place of temporary and provisional employes. This action was provided for in a report of Mr. Thieng's approved at a previous meeting of the commission.

Communication from Mr. Murray, Assistant Chief Examiner, relative to the admission of Henry Rathjen to the examination for promotion to storekeeper in the Bureau of Street Cleaning, Queens.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 9 a competitive examination for junior physical chemist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Chemistry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at $1,000 a year. The duties will be chiefly research work in the preparation and investigation of sugars, their occurrence, identification, and properties, and the importance of the various sugars in various foods. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. As prerequisites for consideration an applicant must have received a Ph. D. degree from a college or university of recognized standing, and have had at least three years' experience in some field of chemical dynamics, including some investigation in the physical chemistry of sugars. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

GOOD TRANSIT PROGRESS.

Chief Engineer Says Nearly 16,000 Men Are Being Employed.

According to the August report of Robert Ridgway, Acting Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, made yesterday, satisfactory progress is being made on all the rapid transit contracts, and about 16,000 men are being employed every day.

While Mr. Ridgway says nothing about the date when operation of any line may begin, it is apparent from the report that the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn and the Steinway tunnel will be the first parts of the dual system to run trains.

RESORTS.

WEST VIRGINIA.

European Cure in America
The GREENBRIER
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
European Plan
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING OFFICES { New York—The Plaza / Boston—Copley Plaza

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN
Absolutely Fireproof
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENN.
A Summer Home for Discriminating People. All Outdoor and Indoor Amusements at their best.
Famous Shawnee
GOLF COURSE
(Shawnee Country Club)
Surrounds the Inn.
H. M. WING, Manager
N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Av. Mad. Sq. 2220

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Rebuilt, enlarged, modernized. Rooms with bath and running water. Bells; gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Open all year. Booklet. For road map and rate address W. T. & H. M. Leech.

WATER GAP HOUSE
The Mountain Paradise, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open to December. Special late Summer and Autumn terms. Booklet.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—1st Lt. A. B. Dockery, Cav., to Bakersfield, Cal., Sept. 24, on inspection trip, then to his station.

1st Lt. C. Burnett, 4 Cav., to 1st Cav.

1st Lt. F. E. Clark, M. R. C., to active duty, Sept. 2, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. W. S. McNair, 6 F. A., for service in Insp. Gen'l's. Dept., Nov. 12, vice Maj. L. R. S. Lyon, relieved, Nov. 11.

1st Lt. J. S. Green, 10 Cav., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at the prison.

1st Lt. H. L. Ballowe, M. R. C., to active duty at Fort St. Philip, La.

Lt. Col. C. S. Wheeler, O. D., or one of his assts. will make one visit each to Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Lawrence, Mass.; Branford, Conn., and Manchester, N. H.

Leaves: 2d Lt. J. W. Jones, C. A. C., 14 days; 2d Lt. W. E. Derman, 4 Cav., 4 months; orders of Aug. 25 is amended to read: Maj. S. G. Jones, Cav., one month's leave, and 1st Lt. J. A. McAlister, Jr., one month.

Navy Orders.

Com. C. N. Offley, the New Hampshire, to fitting out the Prometheus and in command when commissioned.

Lt. S. C. Hooper, Navy Dept., to asst. attache, London.

Lt. M. E. Manly, to Naval Academy.

Lt. A. A. Bonvillian, New York yard, to the Nebraska.

Jr. Lts. R. B. Horner, Gen. Elec. Co., Schenectady, to the New Hampshire; R. F. Fraillen, same, to the Michigan, and Lt. Bruce, same, to Atl. Res. fleet.

Jr. Lts. B. R. Ware, New York Yard, to the Connecticut; C. H. J. Keppler, same, to the Utah.

Ens. W. A. Edwards, Burgess Aeroplane Co., Marblehead, Mass., to Aeronaut Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. R. C. Williams, the Beale, to Post Grad. course, Naval Academy.

P. A. Surg. R. C. Ransdell, the Mayflower, to Bureau of Medicine.

P. A. Surg. L. H. Wheeler, Portsmouth, N. H. Yard, to the Mayflower.

Constr. W. B. Ferguson, Charleston, S. C., Yard, to Bureau of Constn.

Constr. J. W. Woodruff, Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Va., to New York Yard.

Constr. H. Williams, New York Yard, to Charleston, S. C., Yard.

Prof. Mathematics T. W. Johnson, New York Yard, to Naval Academy.

Ch. Boatn. A. Smith, the Tallahassee, to the Constellation.

Boatn. J. L. Thomas, the Glacier, to hospital, Mare Island, sick.

Ch. Gunners B. P. Donnelly, the Maine, to the Kentucky; J. H. Martin, the Dixie, to orders; W. C. Bean, the Connecticut, to the Kentucky.

Gun. J. J. Welch, the Kentucky, to the Connecticut.

Gun. C. S. Schepka, works of E. W. Bliss Co., Bklyn., N. Y., to the Dixie.

Chief Carpenters T. W. Richards, the Maine, to orders; C. E. Richardson, to Phila. yard; F. J. Harte, Phila. yard, to the Maine.

Lt. Comdr. C. W. Cole, from Command torpedo flotilla, Asia. Fleet, to orders.

Jr. Lts. to home, wait orders: B. V. McCandlish, the Monadnock; W. W. Smith, the Wilmington; G. Bradford, from command B-2; A. G. Kirk, the Saratoga; W. H. Dague, the Cincinnati.

Ens. F. R. Smith, to the Pompey.

Ens. E. M. Woodson, the Saratoga, to the Cincinnati.

Paymaster W. V. H. Rose, Station Olongapo, to Hosp., Mare Isl., sick.

Asst. Paymaster C. Hart, station, Cavite, to the Monadnock and the Monterey.

P. A. Surgeon E. L. Jones, hospital, Olongapo to orders.

The notice published July 23 of the detachment of Asst. Surgeon R. F. Jones from the naval hosp., Caracao, P. I., to home and wait orders, was in error.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Eagle, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Somers, at Charleston; Des Moines, at Vera Cruz, and the Vulcan, at Falmouth, England.

Sailed—Saturn, Mazatlan for La Paz; Hannibal and Leonidas, Cristobal for Guantanamo; Perry and Stewart, San Diego for Mare Island; Chattanooga, Corinto for Salina Cruz; West Virginia and the South Dakota, Hilo for Honolulu.

The destroyers Lawrence and Hopkins and the tender Iris, now on duty West Coast of Mexico, have been ordered north.

The Panther, now at Newport, has been ordered to the New York yard for repairs.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers to take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 29: Patrol. W. D. O'Grady, 63 to 170, assigned to mounted duty; W. J. Hurly, 150 to 38, B. H. Squad, assigned to Warrant Squad; Michael Downes, 170 to 74, assigned to bicycle duty; J. E. Lorenz, 274 to 275, assigned to mounted duty; J. P. Kavanagh, 275 to 74, assigned to bicycle duty. To 74, 4 prem. prects, indicated, assigned to bicycle duty: John Lunney, 36; H. J. Standish, 68; L. F. Roos, 42; J. H. Lent, 60. Bicycle patrol, with wheels: R. G. Dunham, 1; W. Kline, and H. A. McAvoy, 276 to 278, assigned to duty at booth, Pressberger Av. and Rockaway Road. To take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 2 from School of Recruits to prects. indicated, for duty in uniform, and to be carried on the prect. payroll until further orders: E. P. Gomeringer, 1; W. J. Kramer, 2; J. B. O'Brien, 4; E. D. Kane, 5; Jacob Platt, Jr., 18; V. C. Gordon, 21; Joseph Gartner, 22; Gt. Col. Geo. Louis Fitzgerald, 26; J. E. Appel, 26; Frank Grego, 1; G. F. Morano, 2; E. M. Joseph, 5; J. G. Beyer, 7; T. P. Cawley, 21; S. H. De Due, 22; J. E. Brogan, 26; R. J. Enright, 28; E. R. Ferguson, 26.

Temporary assignments—Lieuts. J. M. Hackett, 275; Oscar Geisler, 278, and John Shay, 8 Insp. Dist., to Com.'s office, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 30; James Fitzgibbon, 4 Insp. Dist., to Com'r's office, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 30, and for 13 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 18. Sergt. F. B. Pitts, 12, to Com'r's office, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 30. Patrol. D. S. Darling, 29, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 2, for 30 days, from 6 P. M., Sept. 1; J. P. Shea, 171, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 2, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Aug. 27.

Leaves, (without pay)—Lieut. P. F. Birmingham, 31, for 1 day, from 1 A. M., Aug. 28. Patrol. L. S. Cosgriff, 31, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Aug. 30; R. T. Cunningham, 69, for 1 day, from noon, Aug. 29.

Advancement, to $1,150 grade: Hans Amundsen, 42, Sept. 12.

To $1,350 grade: A. E. Temple, 25, Sept. 1. To $1,350 grade, Sept. 12: C. F. Allen, 1; J. F. Harper, 13; Charles Rosenberg, 13; W. J. Hooks, 18; W. F. Kuntz, 22; Daniel Doyle, 31; Rolland Hassenteufel, 38; A. J. O'Leary, 38; Peter Lennox, 42; E. T. Ryan, 48; J. F. Witzman, 62; A. J. Heustis, 63; C. F. Mandt, 153; Harry Shapiro, 165; Francis Johnson, 174; D. J. Bolger, D. B.; James Lavelle, B. H. Sq.; F. C. Ramine, 10; J. F. Engle, 13; J. C. Riley, 15; M. J. Mulcahy, 22; J. J. Regan, 23; C. O. Speckenbach, 31; G. W. Meyer, 35; Richard Gavigan, 37; F. J. Maulick, 40; Charles Vecchio, 61; John Daly, 62; J. D. Reilly, 69; L. J. Laut, 153; Fred Carman, 172; J. F. O'Connor, 3d Dist.; Thomas Mills, D.

To $1,350 grade: W. J. Roche, 39, Sept. 15, 1914.

Fined; Patrol. Lawrence Collins, 26, absent from post, 3 days; M. J. Neary, 28, same, 5 days; Theodore Tegmier, 30, sitting, 5 days; G. C. Strong, 33, absent from post, 5 days; J. H. Wooley, 33, sitting, 5 days; Herman Heimer, 35, (2 charges,) absent from outgoing rollcall, 2 days, and improper patrol, 3 days; Anton Podolak, 39, absent from post, ½ day; F. F. Baury, 65, absent from school crossing, 2 days.

Reprimanded: Capt. John Londergan, 283, made untrue report; Lieuts. N. L. Brindley, 146, not in proper uniform; Willard Miller, 167, smoking; Patrol. Christian Kessler, 140, improper patrol.

Charges Dismissed: Patrol. D. J. McBride, 21, absent from post.

Restored to Duty: Patrol. T. F. Cleary, 43, to take effect 10:35 A. M. Aug. 27.

Except as otherwise provided for, proper authority, only the original and one duplicate of reports shall be prepared. The original shall be forwarded to Headquarters, and the duplicate shall be retained in the originating office, except that an additional copy shall be forwarded to Headquarters when the report is intended for the attention of another department of the City, State, or Federal Government, and that two additional copies of the following shall be forwarded:

Comp. Clerk No. 2—Charges and Specifications.

T. F. No. 20—Dangerous places.

Typewritten Report—Damage to trees.

Rule 530 is hereby abrogated.

Fire Department.

Revocation of suspension from all duty, to take effect at 9:40 A. M. Aug. 27: D. J. Callahan, H. & L. 12.

Suspension from all duty, to take effect at 9:50 A. M. Aug. 27: D. J. Callahan, H. & L. 12.

Reprimanded: W. H. Richardson, H. & L. 17; conduct prejudicial to the good reputation of the department.

Sentence suspended: D. J. Callahan, H. & L. 12; absence without leave.

Reports of inspections as to the requirements of Inspection Form No. 1, and also the number of unusual or dangerous conditions found to exist, will be forwarded by company officers; reports will be consolidated by Chiefs of Battalion and forwarded Sept. 1, and will cover a period of 30 days, ending 8 A. M. Aug. 26.

Leaves without pay: W. J. Gleason, Eng. 26, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 28; W. J. Lawler, 31, for 13, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 1; Lieut. J. L. Brady, Eng. 38, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M. Sept. 3; J. A. Molloy, Eng. 32, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 28; W. S. McBride, Eng. 55, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 29; Lieut. F. J. Grace, Eng. 263, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 31; A. R. Meares, H. & L. 111, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 30; Capt. M. E. Kenny, Eng. 36, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 29; C. Turbett, H. & L. 7, for 12 hours, from 8 P. M. Aug. 29; Edward Von Michals, Eng. 205, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 30; Anthony Bluth, Eng. 153, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 30; Capt. Joseph Connolly, Eng. 93, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 29.

It has been very noticeable for some time back that members of the uniformed forces, in ranks and grades, disregard the provisions of Section 160, Rules and Regulations, which section directs all members to salute on the approach of superiors. Deputy Chiefs and Department Chiefs of Battalion, and company commanders are hereby notified that they will be held accountable for the strict observance of this rule, and will see that all members of their command obey it to the letter in quarters, in the streets, at trials, or elsewhere.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

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It has been very noticeable for some time back that members of the uniformed forces, in ranks and grades, disregard the provisions of Section 160, Rules and Regulations, which section directs all members to salute on the approach of superiors. Deputy Chiefs and Department Chiefs of Battalion, and company commanders are hereby notified that they will be held accountable for the strict observance of this rule, and will see that all members of their command obey it to the letter in quarters, in the streets, at trials, or elsewhere.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Harlem Apartment—Forty-fifth Street Sale Near Ninth Avenue—Lexington Avenue Plot in Somerset Apartment Deal—Buyers in the Suburbs.

Transactions in the realty market were limited in number and furnished nothing of prime importance yesterday. In the upper Harlem district the five-story apartment house at 163 and 165 West 143d Street, covering a plot 37.6 by 99.11, was sold by the Airmor Company to an investor. The property adjoins the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue. It was acquired by the sellers several months ago from the Lawyers Mortgage Company, which had taken it in foreclosure proceedings.

West Forty-fifth Street Sale.

The three-story front and rear buildings at 354 West Forty-fifth Street, near Ninth Avenue, has been sold by Joseph P. Day for Luther Bendix to an investor, who proposes to improve the property. The plot is 25 by 100.5. The seller has owned it since 1887.

Trade in Somerset Deal.

The Alpha Realty Company, Frank B. Keech, President, is the buyer of the six-story Somerset apartment house at 385 Colonial Parkway, reported sold yesterday by the Brown-Weiss Realties. In part payment the buyer gave the three-story dwelling at 190 Lexington Avenue, on lot 22 by 80, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets. Sharp & Co. were the brokers.

Mahler Store Sale.

In the Vesey Street Auction Room the former Mahler store property on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street was sold by Joseph P. Day yesterday for the second time. It was offered to recover a judgment of $57,059, plus back taxes and interest amounting to $5,497, held by J. H. Strange and others. The property was sold on one bid to F. J. Hoffacker for $241,066. The buyer is said to represent Robert McGill, who, as plaintiff, bought in the fee at 517 and 519 and the lease at 513 and 515 Sixth Avenue on the preceding day.

Bronx Borough.

The Taxpayers' Realty Company has purchased the plot, 104 by 34.6 and irregular, on the northwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue and 194th Street, from Charles V. Holley for immediate improvement. Marion D. Stokem was the broker.

The five-story flat at 649 St. Ann's Avenue, on plot 25.7 by 91.6, between Westchester Avenue and Rae Street, has been sold by John Eowl.

Schwab & Co. have sold for Michelina S. Cullo, 2,122 Prospect Avenue, a five-story new law apartment house on plot 50 by 106.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold two lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, 220 feet west of Twenty-third Avenue, for Mary Hagar to an investor; a one-family detached house, 240 Ninetieth Street, for the Imperial Building Company to a buyer for occupancy; a one-family brick house, 77 Seventy-third Street, for M. Wolfe to a buyer for occupancy; two lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, 80 feet west of Twentieth Avenue, for Ethel Norton to an investor, and a two-family brick house, 960 Seventy-first Street, for Charles Anderson to an investor.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Floral Park to Martin Hehn and C. A. Berglund, each a plot 50 by 100, on Geranium Avenue, and to John Slavin a plot, 60 by 100, on Aspen Street, and at Oceanside to A. B. Smith a plot, 40 by 100, on Yost Parkway.

Mt. Vernon Sale.

The three-story frame dwelling at 342 Fulton Avenue, Mt. Vernon, has been sold by Schwab & Co. for Sophie Busath. The plot is 50 by 100.

New Jersey.

L. N. Nicholson has sold at Lyndhurst to John A. Webster a six-room cottage on Front Street, with all improvements, on a plot 33.6 by 100, for $3,250; to Frank Gerard a two-family house on Milton Avenue, on a plot 30 by 147, for $2,900, and to A. J. Van Dresser a six-room bungalow on Tontine Avenue, with all improvements, on a plot 37.6 by 100, for $3,200.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for McCarthy & Fellows, agents, the easterly store in the George C. Boldt Building, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, to the One Dollar Shop, Inc.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Johnson Kahn Company the store designated as 8 West Twenty-sixth Street, and the Martin Building, situated at Twenty-sixth Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, to the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company.

John N. Golding has leased the store at 35 West Forty-fourth Street to Robert Byers, tailor; the store at 100 Nassau Street to Samuel Augenblick, and the houses at 10 and 12 East Thirty-eighth Street to Charles P. Scribner.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for C. E. Milmin the four-story dwelling at 319 West Eighty-second Street to F. W. Saybel.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Mrs. A. W. French the four and one-half story American basement dwelling at 252 West 105th Street to K. M. Moore.

Realty Notes.

Dr. Martin Downey, who owns the dwelling at 143 East Forty-s

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

In re application of Francis B. Delehanty, resp., for peremptory writ of mandamus against J. Gabriel Britt et al., &c., Board of Elections, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division affirmed, without costs.

In re application of Lynch and ano., respts., for peremptory writ of mandamus against Britt et al., &c.—Order of Appellate Division affirmed, without costs.

In re application of Murphy, applt., for writ of peremptory mandamus against Britt et al., &c.—Appellate Division affirmed, without costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART II.—Delany, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, Part II.—Green, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Todd<Russack—John Reilly. Brinkerhoff<Cohn—Denis O'L. Cohalan.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. Franklin Trust Co<Brady—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. McCotter<Jackson Sq Realty Co—Wm. H. Clare.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. Otto Schmidt<Abram Schwab et al—James J. Etchingham. Anna S. Wilson<John A. Anger—Alfred J. Talley. Met Sav Bank<Abraham H. Sarasohn—Charles H. Low. Lawyers Mtg Co<Ida M. Conklin—Wm. P. Rooney. Alfred M. Heinsheimer<Anthony Kappes—Patrick A. Gaynor.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BEPPLER, LENA, (Aug. 16;) personalty, about $200; all to sisters, Juliet and Louise.

BROWN, JULIUS S., (Aug. 16;) personalty, $3,000; all to widow, Eva.

CARR, ANNIE, (Aug. 22;) personalty, $2,943; John Carr, husband, $500 and residue; Elizabeth, Mary, and Nora Brogan, get cash in Seamen's Bank for Savings.

CHADWICK, COSTA, (Aug. 24;) details elsewhere.

MILLER, WALTER T., (Aug. 4;) details elsewhere.

MORGENROTH, Julius, (no petition filed;) all to brother, Jacob.

STAR, PHILIP, (July 11;) realty, upward of $10,000; all to widow and four children.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools are in need of many new teachers. In next year's budget of the Department of Education provision will be made for the appointment of hundreds of them.

The graduates of Public School 78, Brooklyn, have formed an alumni association. It will hold a meeting on or about Sept. 28.

On Sept. 11 the teachers of the public schools in the five boroughs will report for duty at their respective posts to register pupils and prepare for the reopening of the schools on Sept. 14.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Union Services. 125 West 57th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Pastor. Sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday by Rev. GEORGE C. FETTER. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. FRANKLIN M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. JAMES GRANT, 11 and 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON will preach Sunday morning. 11 A. M.—"Does the Principle of Giving Taught by Jesus Violate the Law of Love?" 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. JOHN H. DAY. "The Tragedy of a Bible Humorist." SERVICES IN THE PARISH HOUSE.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. at 178th St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St. Sunday evening, 8 P. M., at Second Church only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WM. A. KIRKWOOD preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

REOPENING OF MANHATTAN CHURCH. Broadway Near 76th Street. Dr. Stimson has returned from the American Church in Paris and will preach at 11 o'clock Sunday morning on "The Great European War."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Amon F. SANDERSON. Subject: "Christianity a Load or a Lift, Which?" Strangers welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

EV. ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. Chas. J. Smith, Rev. Clarence E. Krumbholz, Pastors. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. B. Oliver. An interesting song service each Sunday at 7:30 P. M. on the steps. Prayer service Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Strangers will find a cordial welcome.

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Incorporated.)—Lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 8 P. M. Marie Alice Clark, Speaker. 122 W. 95th St.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

DR. ROBERT JOHNSTON Preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Amsterdam Avenue at 105th St. WEST END Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. A. C. HILL, 12 Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, London, N., will conduct both services.

JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., New York, 128th St. and 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. PHILIP SMEAD BIRD will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., between Broadway and Ams. Av. Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., D. D., Minister. Rev. CHARLES N. VAN HOUTEN, LL. B., Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Mr. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open Air Meeting, Riverside Drive and 155th St. 8 P. M.—Sermon by Mr. Van Houten. 8 P. M.—Wednesday, Midweek Service.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av., 11th to 12th St. REV. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. Harold C. Jaquith. 8—Service on Church Lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. The congregation is invited to worship at the COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., during August.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Corner West 141st St. Thomas W. Smith, D. D., 11 and 8 o'clock.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach at the 11 o'clock service.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. Oliver Clyde Weist will preach at 11 A. M. Evening Service omitted.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. REV. L. P. ARMSTRONG will preach at 11 A. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A.M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Canon Nelson. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell. Daily, 7:30 A. M., the Holy Communion.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. Theo. Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher: Archdeacon Forneret of Hamilton, Ont.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 9; High Mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. & 20th Street. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—The Rev. Oscar Stuart Michael. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—The Rev. Oscar Stuart Michael.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rev. Stanley Matthews Cleveland.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Mr. Tyson;) 8 (Mr. Washburn.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICE, 11 A. M. Full Choir Present. Seats Free. Preacher, August 30th, Rev. SAMUEL McCONNELL, D. D.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. L. Caswell.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Henry Kilmer Hotaling will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach. 11 A. M.—"Art Thou the Christ the Son of God?" 8 P. M.—"The Summing Up of All Things in Christ."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D., of Chicago, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Hampton Triple Quartette at the Evening Service.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. A. J. Muste will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av. at 57th St. Beginning Sept. 6, Rev. HUGH BLACK, D.D.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Reformed.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th and Colum. Circle.

Unitarian.

UNION SERVICES OF THE UNITARIAN Churches of Greater New York, at Church of the Messiah, 34th Street and Park Avenue, 11 A. M. Rev. GEORGE H. BADGER of San Antonio, Texas, will preach. Public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av., cor. 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching, by Rev. C. A. BLANCHARD of Wheaton, Ill. 7:45 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. HUDSON BALLARD.

TENT EVANGEL, FINAL RALLY SEPT. 7. W. 124th St., bet. Ams. & Morningside Avs. RUSSELL H. CONWELL, famous lecturer. Sub.: "Acres of Diamonds." Admission by ticket, Sunday, Aug. 30, 11 & 4 & 8. Noted speakers. Ex-Police-Evangelist, Rev. Frank Brown, Aug. 30, 8 P. M., to Sept. 2. John A. Davis, 4 P. M. Sunday. Sub.: Sunday night, "The Lions of Today."

HALL TO RENT for religious meetings, societies, &c.; beautifully decorated; piano, electric exhaust fan. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Wanted for immediate occupancy, a house with five master's bedrooms in New Rochelle or Larchmont for two months. Answer to S. W. Peck, 182 West 58th St.

Larchmont.

To rent at Larchmont; 36 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; a number of very desirable all-year-around homes, from $50 to $100 per month on yearly leases from Oct. 1.
F. P. Boehm, Larchmont, N. Y. Phone 500.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FLORAL PARK, L. I.
Plot, 80 by 100, with 10-room house and garage; all improvements; fruits; 1,500 feet from station; best location; cost, $11,200; will sacrifice for $9,000, easy terms. George A. Goeller, Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

300 acres, with 3 cottages and half clubhouse in Berkshires; elevation, 1,800 feet; 3 miles trout stream on property; golf and hunting; place will pay income; $7,500; easy terms. J. A. Ayres, 26 Liberty St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$5,000; easy terms; beautiful country home, near express station and lake; established community; large living room with open fireplace; dining room; butler's pantry, kitchen, four bedrooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat; all conveniences; 45 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Address FRANK HILL, Post Office 702, New York City.

Most wonderful opportunity ever offered. Out-of-town client will sacrifice beautiful brick veneer residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium sleeping porch, every appointment; beautiful corner plot; excellent location; $8,200. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

Fall renters, try Ridgewood; it's delightful. Modern homes at from $40 to $125 per month. A1 train service. Write for booklet, time table, and map.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The real estate market is improved; better see our Westfield modern houses, on easy terms, at once; $4,300, with big plot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Only three houses left at Fanwood; very choice, cheap, and easy terms; real estate is safe; be wise. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Beautiful old suburban home; large buildings, large grounds, exceptional location; rent $100 monthly. 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Hotel, sanitorium, Lakewood; 60 rooms, electric and hydrotherapy baths; large porches, sun parlor. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., B'klyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

1-family Montclair 7-room house, all improvements, 50x235, barn, $7,000; mtg. $2,200; want 2-family, bet. Central Av. and R. R., E. Orange. Blauvelt, Brick Church Sta., East Orange.

2-family, 18th St., East Orange, all impts.; 12 rooms and 2 baths, $5,500; mtg. $3,000; want 1-family, near Grove or Ampere Sta. Add cash. Blauvelt, Brick Church Sta., East Orange.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT, 36 EAST 49TH ST.
4-story, 21.6 house, 15 rooms, 4 baths; electricity; parquet floors; newly decorated; possession. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let; attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Studios, offices, floors, $10 upward; all improvements; always open; great location; please inspect; "L" and Subway stations. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th St.

Large parlor dining room in high-class rooming district; splendid opportunity for man and wife. Y 328 Times Annex.

Loft, light manufacturing or storage; heat and elevator; 20x90; rent, $40; also 40 and 60x90. 408 West 13th St.

Elegant parlor floor for doctor's office or high-class business. Simonson, 118 West 43d.

Fine light loft, 25 x 50 feet. 510 East 71st St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

94th St., 306-308 West.—The Earls Court and Norfolk, near Riverside and Subway express; finest location; six large, light rooms, bath, two toilets, and eight extra large rooms; splendid first floor apartment, 2 baths, modern comforts; day and night elevator; hall service.

Westwood-Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th, Ft. Washington Av.; largest and best finished apartments on the heights; 4 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; owner's personal attention; most refined neighborhood; leases now being made; exceptional values.

Attractive terms now; 6 large, light rooms, elevator apartment, $38 up; telephone, electricity; continuous service; also doctor's apartments. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Near "L," Subway.

Sherman Av., (corner Arden St., two blocks from Dyckman Subway Station.)—New building; quiet location, and beautiful country; electric light; telephone; showers; four and five rooms; rent $30 to $38.

530 WEST END AV.
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

150TH ST., 515 W.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath; heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

Beautiful 6 and 7 room apartment, 2 and 3 baths, to sublet from October 1st. Apply M. Harrison, 215 West 98th St.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40. CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE. 368 West 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

Broadway, 3,601, 3,603, 3,605, Corner 148th St.—5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; Broadway and river view. Inquire Superintendent.

159th St., 571 West, (near Broadway Subway Station.)—Fine location; modern improvements; 4 rooms; $24.

80th St., 103 West.—Five, six rooms; improvements; $30-$35; exclusive; convenient neighborhood.

A ten-room studio apartment, with 3 baths; fourth floor, east. Apply 44 West 77th St.

96th, 67 West.—Seven modern, attractive rooms; single, private house apartment; $60.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Broadway and 156th.

SEVEN grand rooms, two baths; modern, good location; $50-$55. 615 West 176th.

83D, 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also beautiful suite, three rooms, bath.

139TH ST., 515 WEST.—Six rooms; all opening on the street; $40; concession.

East Side.

48 EAST 89TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

410 Park Av., Corner 55th St.—12 rooms, 3 baths, to 19 rooms, 8 baths; $4,000 to $11,000.

40th St., 36 East.—Three rooms and bath; rent $1,000 and $1,100.

112 East 79th St.—Two upper floors, private house; seven large rooms, kitchen, bath.

Brooklyn.

Prospect Place, 483, near St. John's, Franklin and Brighton Beach cars; 6-7 rooms; steam heat; $26 to $28. Apply janitor, or Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.-A.-CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful light, outside apartment, elegantly furnished, two or three rooms, with bath and kitchenette; restaurant, reception room, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

Large, sunny five-room apartment, charmingly furnished; piano, phone; exceptional view; southern exposure; rent reasonable. Paschal, No. 561 West 186th St.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON.
104 West 70th St.

98 Morningside Av., east.—Elegantly furnished seven-room, corner apartment; elevator; telephone; hall service; reasonable. Jack Wilson.

Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, living; delightful home; sublet. Marshall, 51 West 87th St.

East Side.

53D ST., 123 EAST, EIGHTH FLOOR.—FOUR ROOMS, KITCHEN, FOYER, AND TWO BATHS; SEPARATE TELEPHONE; TWO ELEVATORS; WELL FURNISHED; $135 MONTHLY. P 84 TIMES.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

45th, 19 East.—Well furnished, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; reference.

Brooklyn.

To sublet, upper part of two-family detached house, 8 large rooms and bath, from Sept. 10 until May 1, or longer if desired. Apply 248 78th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Furnished apartment of 6 or 7 rooms, for 5 or 6 months from Oct. 1; two in family; east side preferred; would consider west side, not above 96th St. Rent not higher than $175 per month. Best references given and required. Address Box 153, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Huguenot Park.—"The Willows"; running water, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive surroundings; moderate.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay; beautiful rooms; modern improvements; references; open until Nov. 1st. Phone 1693—Hammels.

New York State.

Dr. J. B. Knipe, physician and trainer, Health farm, Sparkill, N. Y. City gymnasium, 85 Franklin St.

BOARD on fruit farm. Telephone 34 Bryant. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Cool rooms; private bath; modern conveniences; references.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

17TH ST., 180 EAST.—Private family will board two gentlemen; references.

21ST, 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Rooms, large, small; private baths; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

59TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 210.—With board, desirable rooms; private baths; appointments; first-class; references.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE. — Large, small; scrupulously clean; board; connecting baths. 58 East 86th.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double, (board two,) $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; a call may be advantageous.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, connecting rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Chance to secure large single room; steam; home cooking; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; refined neighborhood; table guests; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, small rooms; connecting shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Rooms, with or without bath; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, newly decorated; running water; references.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent home table; well-appointed house; table guests.

82D, 117 WEST.—Three large rooms, half room; permanent preferred; table guests.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D, 44 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent meals; Jewish; table guests.

84th, 53 West.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; single rooms; excellent table; high class.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Newly appointed house; excellent board; fine rooms; seen 10-3.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class house; superior cuisine and service; table guests.

93D, 139 WEST. — Beautiful double rooms, running water, southern exposure; splendid accommodations.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; reference.

94TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen or family; single room; excellent table.

95TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, medium, also hallroom; excellent table; reasonable; gentlemen.

96TH, 58 WEST.—All year round; homelike; comfortable, light rooms; telephone; Subway express.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Double, single outside rooms; southern exposure; modern elevator apartment; Subway and elevated; home cooking. Apartment 7 E.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Beautiful single, en suite; private house. 2965 River.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Large room, private bath; small rooms; table guests.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; home cooking; reference; telephone.

132D, 252 WEST.—Large back parlor; running water; good closet room; board.

148D ST., 515 WEST.—Single room, with refined private American family; high-class elevator house; all conveniences. Apt. 22.

ROCHHURST. — Comfortable; year round; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil, (104M Kingsbridge.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285.—Private family would accommodate one or two adults; excellent table; elevated, Subway; elevator. Apt. 46.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
a charming suburban residence, 30 minutes Manhattan, fare 5c., offering to its guests the rare combination of a most excellent cuisine among delightful surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, Staten Island.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 187.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; excellent table.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms, large and small; reasonable.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large, small rooms; front parlor; private bath.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.
Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

72D, 178 EAST.—Elegant large room, next bath, $4; hallroom, $3.

89TH, 144 EAST.—Newly decorated rooms; private house; New England family; gentlemen.

LEXINGTON AV.—Two excellently furnished rooms; modern, private house; near "L" Station, 89th-90th Sts.; all conveniences. T 40 Times.

LEXINGTON AV, 834.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences. Phone.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room, private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 161 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms; private baths; all conveniences; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 26.—Cottage home; lawns, porches; modern; hot, cold running water; convenient; very desirable; gentlemen; investigate. 3346 Chelsea.

13TH, 104, (west of Sixth Av.)—Large and small rooms, near bath; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Absolutely clean rooms, $3 up; running water; select house.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select neighborhood; bath, telephone, electricity; gentlemen.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlors; other rooms; electricity; telephone; private hall; $6-$12; small, $3.

60TH, 22 WEST, (The New York,) Columbus Circle.—Rooms, $8, $12.50 weekly; all improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L" one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

64TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room, dressing room adjoining; continuous hot water; 'phone.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Subway and "L"; telephone.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; single hall room; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; conveniences; telephone.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—In private house; for gentleman; moderate terms.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also suite with, without private bath; references.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Privacy and comfort; select location; with or without baths.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large communicating front rooms, newly furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; private house; rooms en suite with private bath, or single; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large and small; one with private bath; private home.

76th, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one, private bath; suitable physician; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium, cool rooms; electric light; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive rooms; southern exposure; electricity; continuous hot water.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium room; meals optional; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house; sanitary rooms; private baths; reasonable; telephone.

82D, 140 WEST.—Neat rooms; single, en suite; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity, lavatory, elevator. 8,766 Schuyler. Haskins.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; single, double rooms; parlor floor for doctor; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large and small rooms; all conveniences.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished house; sanitary rooms; private baths; telephone; references.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive room; private bath; small room.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; one or two gentlemen; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Attractive rooms; bachelor apartment; running water; refined surroundings. Bruns.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—A fine large room; private family; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private bath; reasonable; breakfast; private house.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; electricity; select. Phone 4169 River.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium room; private house; gentlemen.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large or small, well-kept rooms; reasonable, convenient.

92D, 3 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, single, en suite; elevator; every convenience; private family.

93D, 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished and renovated house; sanitary, large, small rooms; private bath; very low rates.

93D, 63 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms above parlor; private baths; Subway, "L."

94TH, (off Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished room; private house; private family. 5,064 Riverside.

96TH, 117 WEST.—Two furnished rooms; private family; use of parlor; steam; with or without board. Janitor's bell.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home priviliges; moderate rates. Huet, 8A.

97TH, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully decorated suites; everything new; suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; kitchen privileges; elevator; shower; running water; also attractive single room. Apartment 7-C.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; everything new; kitchenette; high-class apartment; also newly furnished single room. Barger.

97TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two friends, with telephone, all conveniences; bath; near Subway station.

97TH, 136 WEST.—One, two, three-room suites, with private baths; new sumptuous furnishings; $8-$15; telephone; exclusiveness.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; two, three and four outside rooms; exclusive kitchen; modern elevator apartment. Rogers.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Cheerful, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Well-furnished room; gentleman; refinement. Apartment 5W.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large rooms; $4, $5; phone; clean, conveniences; private house; gentleman.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, outside room, attractively furnished, in elevator apartment; near Broadway; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

107TH, (B'way, 2,737.)—Attractive front room; private bath; phone; small family; references. Nulsen.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 50.)—Clean, sunny room, southern exposure; newly furnished.

112TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private family; convenient to Subway and "L." Kest.

116TH ST., 616 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Fine light room, first-class apartment; all improvements. Apt. 63.

118TH, (480 Manhattan Av.)—Exceptional outside room; elevator; 116th L; reasonable. Apt. 44.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms, or whole or part of furnished apartment.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, Park, Drive; beautiful, cool, outside rooms; single double, or en suite, with kitchenette; elegantly furnished; restaurant, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., 528 WEST.—Unusually comfortable double and single rooms, $2 up. Sherman.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apartment 21.

139TH, 610 WEST.—One, two nice rooms, high-class elevator; modern apartment; private lavatory; overlooking Hudson; small family. Miles.

143D, 619 WEST.—Large, outside room; all conveniences; near Drive; telephone. Greenhut.

145TH, 355 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, airy parlor bedroom, single or en suite; Subway, "L" express; private family. Robinson.

148TH, 413 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; private residence; exceptional service; reference.

BROADWAY, 2,131.—High-class apartment room; convenient 72d St. Subway, "L"; reasonable. Wardell.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (corner 66th St.)—Lovely room, overlooking park, 7th floor, adjoining bath; private family. Rayling.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS facing Hudson; select, choice location; private family; references. Schuyler 5620.

ELEGANT SUITE, two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; central location; perfect service. Phone 9485 Col.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Handsome rooms, suites; $2.50 to $7.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Attractive room, 1 or 2 gentlemen. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110 Subway.)—Large room adjoining bath, private family. Phone 2351 Morningside.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st subway; references.

Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON PARK, 208.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private house; hot water heat; electricity; telephone; walking distance Subway; breakfast if desired.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 44 West.—Rooms with bath, single, en suite; private house; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

AUDITOR.—Young lady; rapid at figures; department store experience; familiar with stock statistics; efficiency essential; opportunity best; state particulars briefly. T 44 Times.

NURSE, &c.—Experienced nurse or mother's helper wanted to assist mother in care of four little children; nice home near New York. Address Mrs. F. Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide-awake young lady; full knowledge of billing; efficiency essential; department store experience desired; opportunity best; state particulars briefly. T 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman of good address. Nelson & Lee, 47 West 34th St.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 62-64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also Stenography, Bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; Civil Service; see Catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced up-to-date systems, with Catholic organization; age, 25-30. Address P. O. Box 57, Madison Square.

CLERK, general office man, knowledge of systems and correspondence, for Catholic organization; one experienced in book-publishing or motion-picture business preferred; age, 25-30 years. Address P. O. Box 57, Madison Square.

DESIGNER of fine jewelry wanted. Address B 215 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE, without family, wanted to take charge country estate in Westchester County; man must have full knowledge for care of live stock, general knowledge of farming; wife willing to board two to four of help; $20 per month; answer age, experience, wages wanted. L. B., 360 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell a line of narrow fabrics to manufacturers of wearing apparel and clothing; give references and experience as salesman; salary or commission, depending on arrangements. Address all communications to Y 329 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for high-class man to make big and steady commission. Inquire Room 821, 25 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for raincoats as side line; with best reference; commission basis. T 48 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeing, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS, MAIL DEALERS.—Reap big profits. Handle our book, "European War at a Glance." Sells for 50c. Costs 10c. in 100 lots. United Publishers, Red Bank, N. J.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. N 75 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE desires position as doctor's office assistant. B 230 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE.—Experienced Swedish masseuse gives treatments to ladies suffering from rheumatism at their residences. U. H., 691 Lexington Av.

SECRETARY.—An experienced, capable secretary and typist desires a position where ten years' experience and unusual ability in this capacity will be appreciated and rewarded; an opening that requires the most exacting, expert work is sought; highest references of character and ability will be furnished. Address Box Y 333 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT desires a position; well educated and efficient; a hard, intelligent worker. Hazel Blauvelt, 556 Kosciusco St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping; best references; $15. A 246 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady, 25 years of age, wishes position as telephone operator with reliable concern; can furnish best of references as to character and ability; formerly with N. Y. Telephone Co. L. R., 226 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

American Industrial Exchange, 205 W. 63d, supplies excellent colored servants. 'Phone Col. 3933.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.-A.-ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

A.-A.-A.-ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, (20,) wishes position with reliable firm, newspaper, magazine, advertising, or newspaper photography; experience; best of references. Norman L. Sper, 26 McKibben St., Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOOUNTANT wishes to communicate with a concern needing a man to take charge of either or both of its general accounting and cost accounting systems; 18 years' experience; good references; terms reasonable. S 41 Times.

ASSISTANT to manager or executive; young man possessing thorough and practical business training; experienced in office and factory management; purchase of material and supplies; manufacture and sale of mechanical and engineering devices; initial salary secondary consideration. B 216 Times Downtown.

BOY desires position in mercantile house; neat, willing, industrious. Julius Cohn, 99 Stanton St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (27;) private; commercial, long road and shop experience. H. Weed, 79 Dupont St., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—American, university graduate; practical experience several years dyeing and printing textiles, desires position in laboratory or factory, or with dyestuff house as salesman. Y 327 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—University graduate desires position in research, manufacturing laboratory, or sales department. S 74 Times.

COMPANION. — Position as companion for Winter; college student, with nursing experience; can furnish good references. Y 332 Times Annex.

CREDITS.—Young man, 23, thoroughly familiar with all detail work of large, busy credit office, collections, correspondence, investigations, account adjusting, &c., five years in present position, seeks change, either now or later; city or elsewhere. 1,515 1st Av., care of Altschul.

LAW.—Youth, 20, high school graduate and law school student, desires position. Jerome T. Nolan, care of Nolan Bros. Printing House, 67 and 69 Fleet St., Brooklyn.

MARQUETRY.—Metal and all branches of jigsaw; thoroughly experienced; distance immaterial. John Lecky, 215 West 23d St.

OFFICE MANAGER with thorough experience gained in South America and fully conversant with its financial, shipping, and commercial conditions, desires connection with exporters or bank having relations with that continent. S 59 Times.

SALESMAN, advertising specialty, wishes connection with advertising or real estate firm vicinity New York. Jackson, 91 South 13th St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, (23;) pleasant personality; well recommended. Polans, 2,019 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

STUDENT.—Young Japanese student wants work in family, club, or bachelor's. Write to L., 330 East 57th.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—Young man, 25, at present secretary and office manager large musical instrument manufacturing house, on account personal reasons desires change about Oct. 1; seeks traveling connection with first-class house needing well-educated, energetic hustler; thorough sales department experience, with thorough business knowledge, directing general bookkeeping, credit, and collection departments; N. Y. U. Commerce trained; capable correspondent; good working knowledge commercial law; right connection wanted; salary secondary if unquestionable credentials. S 45 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Cole 1914 six-cylinder touring car, painted gray with green wheels, in good condition; equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, 1 extra rim, 1 tire cover, and set of slip covers; No. 736. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

HUPMOBILE, 32 H. P., ROADSTER; $625. Quite new in both condition and appearance; every equipment, including demountable rims, extra rim, clock, speedometer, extra tires, &c. J. Dugan, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1913 touring; perfect condition, complete equipment; any reasonable demonstration. Eschemann, 1,331 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422. Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Five-passenger 1912 touring car, perfect condition, fully equipped; low price. 352 W. 53d.

Automobiles for Rent.

For rent—Cadillac car, by day, week, or month; reasonable charges; owner drives; references furnished. A. S., 1,739 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bath Beach 619-W.

For Rent.—Packards and Renaults, by hour or trips anywhere; monthly; reasonable. Saraydar & Co., 160 East 57th. Plaza 3904.

For Hire—Packard landaulet, six passengers; up to date; hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Shickell, Columbus 7046.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 9186 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Packard cars for hire; week-end trips; reasonable. O'Connor, 235 West 50th St.

Storage & Shipping.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Gasoline & Oils.

STANDARD OIL GASOLINE, 15c; Rainbow Motor Oils, 30c gal. Always open. MAIS GARAGE, 103 West 51st St., near 6th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

VALET and working housekeeper to gentleman by thoroughly experienced Japanese; two years' personal reference. Tate, 624 Lexington Av.

WATCHMAN.—Young man, perfectly educated, best of recommendations, wishes position as day or night watchman. Write S 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, experienced salesman, clerk, needs position badly; references. S 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position where there is advancement; references. S 53 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMAN MORITZ, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Herman Moritz and Benjamin Glaxon, individually and as members of the firm of Herman Moritz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated Aug. 27, 1914, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 8th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 28, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—FREDERICK A. BROHMER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 24, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 28, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,133.—In Bankruptcy.—PASCAL COHN, Alleged Bankrupt.
Take notice that on August 28, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.
A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, September 9, 1914, at 1:30 P. M., at which time the creditors may prove their claims, act upon the proposed offer of composition, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated August 28, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMSON L. TOPLITZ, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Aug. 21, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 4, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 28, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,982.—In Bankruptcy.—BYRNES LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of the above-named bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 16, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, September 11, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated August 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,086.—In Bankruptcy.—SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Sinclair Tousey are hereby given notice that on July 14, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, September 11, 1914, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated August 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,944.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK ROTH.
Creditors of said Frederick Roth are hereby given notice that on July 18, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, September 11, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated August 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19981.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES V. MILLER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Charles V. Miller are hereby given notice that on June 18, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, September 11, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated, August 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,010.—In Bankruptcy.—IDA ALTSCHULER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Ida Altschuler are hereby given notice that on July 20, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, September 11, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated, August 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Deed of property and citizenship paper, on Broadway; reward. Return to V. Mares, 262 East 78th St.

LOST—Kindly mail checks, papers, keys (valuable owner only) to G. W. S., Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th St.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

ACCIDENT AT DEAL, N. J., JULY 23, 1914. Will persons on train arriving at Deal Station at 11:47 A. M. on above date who saw old lady injured communicate with B 220 Times Downtown?

MY WIFE, AGNES C. ROCHE, HAVING left my bed and board, I hereby declare I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
EDMUND A. ROCHE.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

SALESMAN.—For good line ladies' neckwear and embroidery; first-class outside man as partner wanted in established business, who can invest some money. One of the partners paid out. N. W., 208 2d Av.

For Sale—Only confectionary and ice-cream parlor in town; all new fixtures; fine corner; rent reasonable; lease if desired; price, $2,500 cash. H. Reinhardt, No. 723, Main Av., Clifton, N. J.

South American Opportunity.—I own property; need partner with $5,000; large profits to be made in short time. Address Colombia, S 28 Times.

Mechanical engineer, age 26, will invest $1,000 with services banking; Dun's or Bradstreet's reference required. S 18 Times.

Wanted—Partner, with $1,000 to $2,000, for producing motion-picture comedies; greatly in demand; live wires only. T 46 Times.

Partner wanted by experienced manufacturer of silk waists; must be business man with money. S 76 Times.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

"THE SHEPHERD'S SERENADE," the sweetest of all songs, 25 cents. SPINNER & GRANT, Music Publishers, 1,265 Broadway, Room 401.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpern Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d. Room 1,013.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold. Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver. Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts. Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

WANTED—To buy several second-hand power Singer machines and tables complete; such as are used in the manufacture of aprons and home dresses. Give full particulars, and state where located. The Piper Company, Canton, Ohio.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20221.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES E. FISK, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Charles E. Fisk are hereby given notice that on August 20, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, September 11, 1914, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated, August 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20231.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS FLASHENBERG, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Louis Flashenberg are hereby given notice that on August 21, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, September 11, 1914, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated, August 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

MASTER'S SALE.

TO THE CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE ESTATES OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that on the 23d day of July, 1914, an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York was made and filed in a cause now pending in the said Court wherein The Pennsylvania Steel Company and another are complainants and New York City Railway Company and others are defendants, and in three other causes, respecting the proof of claims for preference against the estates of the said Companies. The said order provides as follows:

On reading and filing the order of this Court made herein on the 6th day of February, 1913, and the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 6th day of June, 1914, and the order of this Court on said mandate filed in the office of said Clerk on the 9th day of July, 1914, and it appearing that by said order of February 6, 1913, it was provided that all claimants against Metropolitan Street Railway Company and against New York City Railway Company claiming preference in payment out of the estates of said companies, respectively, should file statements of claims to such preference with the Special Master therein named on or before March 15, 1913, that such claimants might present typical cases and, until further order of the Court, no claim for preference represented by a typical case need be presented to the Special Master, that no such claimant who failed to file as therein provided a claim on or before March 15, 1913, should be entitled to assert a preference in the assets of either of said companies unless the claim of such claimant should be entitled to a preference under the decisions of the Court upon one of the typical cases so presented and it further appearing that pursuant to said order of February 6, 1913, typical cases were presented and that the said Circuit Court of Appeals has determined which of said typical cases are and which are not entitled to preference in payment out of the assets of Metropolitan Street Railway Company and New York City Railway Company, respectively, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, upon motion of Masten & Nichols, solicitors for Douglas Robinson, as Receiver of Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and of Dexter, Osborn & Fleming, solicitors for William W. Ladd as receiver of New York City Railway Company,

ORDERED:

1. That all claimants who are entitled under and in accordance with the provisions of said order of February 6, 1913, to claim a preference in payment out of the estate of Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or any part thereof, or out of the proceeds of the sale of any of its property or the income thereof, whether or not covered by its mortgage or other lien, or out of the estate of New York City Railway Company, who have not heretofore filed with William L. Turner, Esq., Special Master, at his office in Room 84, in the Cotton Exchange Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to the said order filed herein on the 6th day of February, 1913, a statement of claim for preference in payment and who seek preference in payment under the said decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, shall file a statement of claim for preference with the said Special Master at his office at Room 84, in the Cotton Exchange Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 15th day of September, 1914.

2. That no such claimant who has not filed a claim for preference pursuant to said order of February 6, 1913, and who fails to file a claim for preference pursuant to the subdivision 1 hereof, on or before September 15, 1914, shall thereafter be permitted to assert a preference in payment over any creditor of Metropolitan Street Railway Company in respect of the distribution of assets now or hereafter in the hands of the Receiver of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or available for the payment of its creditors or over any creditor of New York City Railway Company in respect to the distribution of assets now or hereafter in the hands of the Receiver of New York City Railway Company or available for the payment of its creditors.

3. That all claims for preference which shall be filed pursuant to subdivision 1 hereof shall be deemed to be filed in the above entitled proceeding instituted under the said order filed herein on the 6th day of February, 1913, and William L. Turner, Esq., the Special Master therein appointed, is hereby continued as Special Master with the powers and authority heretofore conferred upon him by said order of February 6, 1913.

4. That the said Special Master be and he hereby is authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication daily for ten successive days in a newspaper of general circulation published in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and by mailing a copy of this order, postage prepaid, to every claimant who has not heretofore filed a claim for a preference under said order of February 6, 1913, and who furnished labor, material and supplies and whose claim has been allowed against Metropolitan Street Railway Company or New York City Railway Company, or whose claim against either of the said companies is now pending before the said Special Master, or to the attorney for such claimant, at such addresses as may appear in the records of the said Special Master.

Dated August 26th, 1914.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Special Master, Room 84, Cotton Exchange Building, New York City.

FOOD INVESTIGATORS TO REPORT MONDAY

Some Members of Committee Want to Disband After Findings Are Submitted.

NOW UP TO GOVERNMENT

Bush Terminal Official Refused to Testify in Inquiry Held in Brooklyn.

The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Food Investigation will report to Acting Mayor McAneny Monday, and there is some question whether the committee will remain in existence after the report has been made. While several of the committee want to continue, there is a conservative element that believes the work has been accomplished. The proposition to disband was discussed at a meeting held yesterday morning. It followed the receipt of an opinion from Louis H. Hahlo, Acting Corporation Counsel, stating: "* * * the mere holding of foodstuffs by the individual owner thereof and refusal on his part to sell at any particular time, or except for a price fixed by him, would not come within the purview of the law."

George W. Perkins, the Chairman, is not one of those who believes the work of the committee is finished. He is of the opinion that it would be a good thing if citizens took up the question of "helping financially those who will undertake the manufacture of articles upon which we have been dependent upon Europe, and the questions of food distribution and selling in this city."

The committee has sent information to the District Attorney where it thought the law has been violated. It has informed Gov. Fielding of New Jersey of an alleged combination of fish men in that State, and it has informed the Federal Government of an alleged holding up of live stock in order to force up prices. The principal benefit of the campaign, it is said, has been the publicity, which has not only educated the housewife as to market conditions and her rights, but has frightened the retailer, or awakened his sense of decency, so that prices have been kept down. Those who think the work is done feel that the situation is beyond their control. The question of food price regulation, it is felt, is one for the Federal authorities.

Mr. Perkins is trying to interest the Chamber of Commerce in the project of stimulating the production in America of foodstuffs now manufactured abroad. As one of the articles that can be manufactured here Mr. Perkins cited macaroni. He said American macaroni is of such good quality that it is preferred in South America to the Italian article. The growing of flax, Mr. Perkins contended, had until lately been neglected in this country.

Borough President Marks announced yesterday that all arrangements for the opening of the four city markets have been completed and they will be ready for business at 6 A. M. on Tuesday. Provision has been made at the Queensboro Bridge for 20 wagons and 108 pushcarts; Harlem Bridge, 22 wagons and 29 pushcarts; Manhattan Bridge, 30 wagons and 208 pushcarts, and at Fort Lee Ferry for 40 wagons and 150 pushcarts. The markets will be advertised by posters, and the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association has agreed to throw announcements on the screens in 200 motion picture houses.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will operate old cars as freight carriers during certain hours of the night. They will land produce in the Queensboro Bridge market. The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey will also cooperate in bringing in foodstuffs.

The John Doe proceedings before Supreme Court Justice Russel Benedict in Brooklyn were enlivened by the refusal yesterday of Herbert Boughton, assistant Treasurer of the Bush Terminal Company, to testify. He was advised not to do so by William N. Dykman, his lawyer, after Justice Benedict refused to permit Mr. Dykman to appear as counsel for Mr. Boughton.

Mr. Dykman contends that a decision of the Court of Appeals states that before witnesses can be subpoenaed and questioned, a specific crime must be alleged and a definite person or persons accused.

District Attorney Cropsey, when seen after the hearing adjourned, said: "He will testify, don't you worry." It is very likely that a personal subpoena will be served on Mr. Boughton.

Thomas E. Crone, sales manager of Arbuckle Brothers, testified that his concern was maintaining a price of 7¼ cents a pound for sugar. He declared that it would be poor business policy to lower the price, even though the cost of the raw sugar would enable them to make a profit at a lower figure.

The refusal of the Bush Terminal official to testify has awakened speculation as to the amount of foodstuffs held in warehouses here, awaiting a rise in price or a European demand. It was said at the Custom House that the amount of raw sugar at present in bond in this city is not unusually large. On Aug. 1 there were 294,801,066 pounds in the bonded warehouses. Of that amount 192,163,646 pounds had a cash value of $3,297,212.

The markets are practically unchanged. Sirloin steaks went up yesterday from 18 to 26 cents a pound, as against 20 to 26 cents on Thursday. Pork was 22 cents today and 20 cents on Thursday. The whole trend of the market just now is to reduce the profit of the middleman.

A teacher of domestic science was at the Mayor's Food Substitute Committee's headquarters on the sixth floor of 25 West Forty-fifth Street yesterday to instruct women visitors. This woman, who is an expert, will tell the women that instead of buying high-priced steak they may make a cheese omelet which will be cheaper and contain the same amount of nutriment. Another nutricious dish, a substitute for meat, is the green pepper, parboiled, the seeds removed and stuffed with scraped green corn and a highly seasoned white sauce, covered with crums and browned in the oven.

The Richmond Hill Civic Association has passed resolutions urging District Attorney Mathew J. Smith to investigate the high cost of foodstuffs in Queens County and to prosecute the guilty.

BREAD SHORT IN WEIGHT.

Inspector Finds Few Bakers in Newark Living Up to Ordinance.

Investigation of the high prices of foodstuffs in Newark was completed yesterday by John H. Sullivan, City Sealer of Weights and Measures, when he reported that there was considerable difference in the weight of loaves of bread. It was found that 5-cent loaves varied as much as two ounces. Mr. Sullivan declared that it had been the custom of bakers in Newark to sell sixteen-ounce loaves of bread for 5 cents and thirty-two-ounce loaves for 10 cents, as required by a city ordinance passed in 1907, compelling all bakers to place a label on each loaf of bread, bearing the correct weight and the name of the baker.

According to Mr. Sullivan's investigation, there were few bakers that made loaves of bread at full weight.

Indictments Likely in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Already in possession of damaging evidence, J. Warren Davis, United States District Attorney for New Jersey, is preparing to ask the incoming Federal Grand Jury to indict persons who have been responsible for recent unwarranted increases in the price of foodstuffs in this section. The District Attorney says there is no reason for certain foods having been advanced in cost, while the price of some should have actually decreased since the European war has prevented their exportation. He is determined, he says, that the persons responsible shall be punished.

Embargo Proposed in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Representative Cary of Wisconsin introduced a resolution today directing the Attorney General to take steps to protect consumers against manipulators of foodstuffs and requesting the President to put an embargo on wheat and flour shipments from this country if, in his discretion, operations of speculators cannot be checked otherwise.

OUTDOOR POOLROOM RAIDED

Many Skin Shins Trying to Scale High Fence in Queens.

When Lieut. Dan Costigan and twenty raiders began to hammer yesterday afternoon at the gate in the high fence that surrounds Ruhl's Morningside Park in Queens, 125 men gathered, the police say, to bet on horse races, tried to get away. When the detectives got in the alleged gamblers were darting this way and that, seeking cover, and tearing their clothes and skinning their shins trying to scale the fence.

Like cowboys rounding up stampeded cattle, the detectives herded the fugitives into one disconsolate group. Some were pulled by the legs from the fence, and others were dragged from under tables. When the prisoners were finally lined up, Detectives Duffy and Cantwell picked ten men who, they said, ran the place. They were held, and the others were allowed to go.

The raid was the result of a week's work by Duffy and Cantwell. They found that the gamblers were operating in the park one day and in a saloon in Queens Boulevard, near Grand Street, the next. According to the detectives, the book took $10,000 on Thursday, but usually won. One man arrested had $685 and another $92.

LEAVES BROTHER $10.

Estate of Coster Chadwick Goes to Cousins and Servants.

The will of Coster Chadwick, the New Yorker who, for fifteen years, has made his residence at Nice, France, and who died at Geneva, Switzerland, on Aug. 24, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, and discloses that for some years Chadwick and his brother, John Rose Chadwick, of Paris, France, were not on friendly terms. The will cuts off the brother with a bequest of $10.

The amount of the estate is not given, merely the technical statement that the personal property is more than $10,000. Mrs. Henry Steers of Port Chester, N. Y., is to get all his old porcelains, jewelry, oil paintings, Oriental rugs, ancient embroideries, &c., and personal effects that came to Chadwick through the estate of his mother, Adeline Julia Chadwick, but only on the condition that Mrs. Steers must not give nor sell any part of them to the brother of the deceased or the brother's wife, Anne Winslow Chadwick.

Bequests of $1,000 each are made to John Chadwick, cousin, Salem, Mass.; Emily Gray, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Susan Bohler, servant, Switzerland, and Charles Peduclo, Nice, France. The residue of the estate is left to an aunt, Henrietta Taletta Talmage, and to a cousin, Ida Bisland Williams.

MURDER AND SUICIDE STOP TRIP TO ALTAR

Policeman, with Larceny Warrant, Finds Woman Dead and Fiance Dying.

WOMAN ONCE PARTED PAIR

Reunited on Declaration of Bridegroom-Elect That He Had Been Divorced.

Mrs. Anna Ritterbusch of 427 East 158th Street received a message yesterday from her friend, Mrs. Emily Russell, a nurse, of 546 East 149th Street, asking her to call there to say goodbye, as Mrs. Russell was going away to get married.

In their many confidences of twenty years Mrs. Ritterbusch had become familiar with her friend's love affair. Mrs. Russell, a widow, had for several years received attentions from Charles Rouff, an automobile demonstrator. Then, about six months ago, they quarreled and Rouff married his housekeeper and moved to Philadelphia.

Since then, however, he had called several times at the apartment of Mrs. Russell, pleading with her to renew their friendship. His urgings became so insistent that Mrs. Russell told her friend she was afraid of him. But a few days ago she showed Mrs. Ritterbusch a lavalliere which she said Rouff had bought for her, and more recently a new ring. Rouff had assured her, she said, that he was divorced from his wife and she had agreed to marry him. Yesterday they were to go to Hackensack, where Rouff promised to show legal papers to prove his divorce.

Only a few minutes before Mrs. Ritterbusch got to the Russell flat Mrs. Joseph Brenner, the janitress, heard three shots in Mrs. Russell's apartment on the fourth floor. She tried to open the door, but it was locked, so she ran downstairs screaming for help.

At the front door she met Detective John Dondero, who had just arrived with a telegram from Philadelphia asking the arrest of Rouff on a charge of stealing $250 from a transfer company for which he was a driver.

Dondero, finding the door of the Russell apartment still locked, went in by the fire escape. He saw a man staggering blindly about the room gripping a revolver. Just as Dondero drew his own revolver the man fell to the floor and lay motionless. In the dining room lay the dead body of Mrs. Russell, a bullet wound over her right eye. Rouff had shot himself in the mouth. He was still alive when Dr. Nocilla arrived from Lincoln Hospital, but he died soon after.

Mrs. Ritterbusch arrived just as Rouff was being carried out. Through her a sister of the dead woman, Mrs. Augusta Carroll of 137 Edgecombe Avenue, was notified.

No one was around who saw Rouff arrive, but tenants said he had called several times in three or four days, and seemed to have a key.

Apparently Rouff had fired three shots, for that many chambers of his pistol were empty. One shot shattered a mirror in the dining room.

O'SULLIVAN DIED POOR.

Judge's Estate Consisted of Salary Due and His Law Library.

The inventory of the estate of Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan of General Sessions, who died at Spring Lake, N. J., on July 29, 1913, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, showing that the only property was personalty amounting to $1,476, of which $1,364 was salary due from the city. The rest was the value set upon the Judge's law library.

Cardinal Farley went from his Summer home at Deal Beach, N. J., to Judge O'Sullivan's deathbed to confer a special blessing from the Pope. The blessing had been cabled. The Judge was a member of the Catholic Club and the Law Committee of the Arts Club. He was a State Senator in 1895. He was elected to the bench of the Court of General Sessions in 1905. A widow, Mrs. Minnie E. O'Sullivan, and four sons survive.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Charles W. Greene, seventy-four years old, of 258 York Street, a veteran of the civil war, finished yesterday an American flag which is considered an artistic piece of work. It is embroidered on fine linen three feet square and contains 18,548 stitches.

NEWARK.—John J. McGory of 57 Sixteenth Avenue was remanded for investigation yesterday in the Second Criminal Court. His wife accuses him with having taken his two-year-old daughter into a bedroom, locked the door and turned on the gas. A policeman rescued the child.

TRENTON.—Seven persons were injured yesterday by runaway accidents. The victims were Patrolman Chapman, Alice and Anna Fell, Martha and Schanck Smith, and two unidentified Italian children. The latter were run down by a horse that the policeman caught after a shaft had pierced his hip. The Fell and Smith children were thrown from a carriage near Taylorsville, Penn., when their horse ran away.

TRENTON.—Edward West of Camden, and August Beichman of Bergen County, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State prison here yesterday. They reached the street where they were caught by guards.

TWO BOYS HELD AS FORGERS

One Was Out Under Suspended Sentence for Bad Check Work.

Two boys, one 16 and the other 15 years old, were arrested yesterday charged with a conspiracy to obtain money on a forged check for $500 with which to "go West." The younger of the boys, Robert Beyar, of 5,305 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, the one accused of actually putting the signature to the check, was released from the Children's Court on a suspended sentence last July under promise to work and pay back $250 which he had got by forging the name of his employer, Bernt Berger, a civil engineer, with offices at 45 Broadway. When arrested he said that he had paid half the money back, and, according to the police, attempted the second forgery to get enough money to pay the debt in full and get away from the police.

The older boy, Arnold Syversten, of 607 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning when he presented a check for $500 at the Citizens Central Bank, 320 Broadway, signed with the name of his employer, E. A. Nathan, President of the Frank Shepard Company. The boy also gave the bank teller a note supposedly signed by J. Olsen, treasurer of the firm, asking the bank to deliver a check book to the bearer. The bank teller suspected both signatures and telephone inquiries confirmed his suspicions. Shortly after his arrest Syversten gave the name of Robert Beyar to the police and told of the agreement between himself and Beyar to get the money and run away together. He wanted the check book, he said, to use after he left the city.

RIDE ALMOST COST $1,403.

Host to New Friends Finds Paper Instead of Bills in Pocket.

Hyman Michaels of 201 West 136th Street, the police say, all but lost a roll of $1,403 early yesterday morning while speeding down Morningside Drive in a taxicab with a young woman and two men he had met a few hours before. Michaels made up with the three in a dance hall at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, he told the police. They finally decided on a taxi ride, and all went merrily to 111th Street and Morningside Park, where the car stopped, as the chauffeur explained, because of engine trouble. Michaels shouted for another taxicab and reached into his pocket to pay the driver of the broken engine. He found, he said, a roll of paper, each the size of a regular bill. He stared at the bundle a moment, but looked up in time to see his jolly companions hurrying into the shadows of Morningside Park.

Then Michaels yelled and patrolmen from many posts came running. In the park they found the woman and men crouched behind some shrubbery. The package of $1,403 was found on the ground intact.

The young woman, who said she was Margaret Classon, 18 years old, an artist's model, of 64 Bradhurst Avenue, admitted her share in the robbery, the police said. The men refused to talk. They described themselves as Ray Topaz, 26 years old, of Mills Hotel 3, and Michael Duggan, 25 years old, of 301 West 133d Street. They were sent to jail by Magistrate House for lack of $5,000 bail each.

HAS SON-IN-LAW ARRESTED.

C. A. Westerman Says B. M. Westerman, Newly Wedded, Is Bigamist.

Bruno M. Westerman, a consulting engineer, who lives at 550 West 162d Street and has offices in the Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church Street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with bigamy. The warrant was issued to Charles A. Westerman of 248 Third Street, Hackensack, a clothing manufacturer, whose daughter Alice was married to Westerman on Aug. 15 in Weehawken.

C. A. Westerman opposed the marriage of his daughter to the engineer, and after she had wedded he began an investigation. He found, according to the evidence on which the warrant was obtained, that Bruno Westerman had married Leontine Shepard at Wilmington, Del., on July 8, 1911, and never had been divorced from her.

Bruno Westerman readily admitted, according to the police, that he married Leontine Shepard at the time and place specified, but asserted that she then was the wife of another man and therefore his marriage was illegal. She was separated but not divorced from her legal husband, Westerman said.

DENY PAINTING'S ORIGIN.

Suit Begun for Recovery of $6,000 Paid for a Panicale Madonna.

Hannah M. Edwards and Grace Edwards, who live in Boston, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Catholina Lambert, who lives in Paterson, N. J., to recover $6,000 paid on Oct. 7, 1912, for a painting of a Madonna. The plaintiff says that the painting was represented to be the genuine work of Marsalino da Panicale, an Italian painter, who died in 1440.

Later, they say, they were led to believe that the painting was not a Panicale. Under the laws of New Jersey, they say, they were entitled to get their money back. It was demanded and refused. A motion is pending to remove the case to the United States Court.

KING CHARLES SERIOUSLY ILL

Rumanian Ruler Will Soon Abdicate, According to Rome Dispatch.

ROME, Aug. 28.—A news agency dispatch from Bucharest states that King Charles of Rumania is seriously ill.

It is rumored, according to the dispatch, that he will soon abdicate.

SUGAR A REMEDY IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE

A Doctor Writes of Its Dietetic and Therapeutic Value as Prices Rise.

GOOD FOOD FOR SOLDIERS

Its Chief Value in Medicine Is as a Heart Tonic and Diuretic.

Within recent years there has been a growing recognition not only of the dietetic but also of the medicinal value of sugar. As a nourishment quickly assimilated in the exhaustion following severe exertion and in fatigue sugar is an important article in the diet of the artisan and of the soldier. Moreover, it has won a distinctive place in medicine, particularly in the treatment of shock, of an excess of acid in the blood following operations, and of heart weakness; it has also been extolled as a local application in the treatment of ulcers, according to The Medical Record.

"Many observers have proven experimentally that the intravenous injection of a highly concentrated solution of glucose causes an immediate and pronounced diuresis (increase of urine) by virtue of the dehydration (loss of water) of the body cells, and that the injection of solutions containing from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. of sugar in doses of fifteen grams to every kilogram of the animal's weight is a safe procedure," says the writer.

"'E. Enriquez,' in the Presse Medicale, points out that this diuretic action is not the result of any special property of the sugar, but is evoked similarly by all hypertonic solutions. (That is, solutions having a greater tension than those they come in contact with.) Starling has shown that the injection of concentrated solutions of glucose is followed by an increase in the total volume of the blood, resulting from the attraction of water from the tissues, which increase is guaged by the diminution in the percentage of hemoglobin (the coloring matter of the blood.) There are likewise an increase in the arterial pressure and an increase in the volume of the kidney. These three phenomena are accompanied by an augmented urinary outflow.

"Fleig first called attention to the feasibility of replacing the ordinary salt solutions by solutions of glucose, lactose, saccharose, or mannite (four varieties of sugar.) These solution had a strength of about 5 per cent. Furthermore, he demonstrated clinically the diuretic power of solutions containing 300 grams of sugar per kilogram. Enriquez essayed the use of intravenous injections of such solutions in fifty patients, in some of whom as many as thirty injections were given during the course of their disease.

"The solutions, which were carefully sterilized, were injected slowly into a vein at the bend of the elbow, one hour being taken for the injection of 250 to 300 cubic centimeters. There was no evidence of any intolerance on the part of the organism. This benign effect is attributed to the slowness of the injection and to the rapid transformation of the sugar into glycogen (animal starch), which is deposited in the liver, the muscles, and the myocardium (heart muscle). Under these conditions the proportion of sugar in the blood is kept within normal limits. Only very small quantities of the sugar, four or five grams at the most, pass into the urine, and that within the first two hours following the injection.

"It is suggested that a priori the injection of a large quantity of sugar into the blood of an individual suffering from a hepatic (liver) disorder would be followed by an immediate and a marked glycosuria (excretion of sugar in the urine). But actual experience proved otherwise; in two cases of alcoholic cirrhosis with ascites (dropsy) the introduction into the blood of 150 grams of sugar at one time caused no more pronounced or persistent glycosuria than that which followed in the average case. Besides, examination of the blood did not show any change in the red blood cells.

"The value of intravenous injections of solutions of glucose was demonstrated in a large number of cases of infectious diseases in which there was a partial suppression of urine. In these cases a pronounced diuresis was produced. A severe case of carbon-monoxide poisoning was apparently rescued by the use of this measure. Similarly, in cases of inanition resulting from stenosis or stricture of the oesophagus or pylorus (the opening in the lower part of the stomach), in cases following prolonged anaesthesia, in cases of oliguria (deficient secretion of urine) secondary to cardiac weakness, and in cases of chronic nephritis (Bright's disease), the injections of glucose produced good results. The chief value of glucose lies in its tonic action on the heart muscle and in its diuretic power."

FIX MEXICO CITY PRICES.

Government Takes an Inventory—More Fighting Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28.—A decree was published today by Gov. Robles Domingues ordering dealers in provisions to present to the authorities before Sept. 1 a full list of their stock in trade with prices at which each article is being sold, so as to prevent an immoderate increase in prices.

Those who fail to comply are to suffer confiscation of their effects.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 28.—Private messages from Mexico City say there was fighting in the streets yesterday and that several people were killed. The censorship there renders it impossible for Mexican refugees here to get any details.

Passengers from Puerto Mexico say that Gen. Rincon and his garrison of 400 men there have revolted and joined the former Federal soldiers who revolted at Salina Cruz, thus giving them control of the Isthmian Railway.

EL PASO, Aug. 28.—Francisco Carbajal, who succeeded Gen. Huerta as Provisional President of Mexico, arrived here today from San Antonio, Texas. His presence was not explained, and he remained in retirement in a private residence.

NOGALES, Aug. 28.—Gen. Villa crossed the Mexican line today and was received by Gov. Maytorena of Sonora, preliminary to the conference of the contending Villa and Carranza factions. Gen. Obregon, representing Gen. Carranza, remained temporarily on the American side.

METAPAN PASSENGERS SAFE

Transferred to the Colon and Will Sail for New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 28.—The passengers of the United Fruit Company's steamer Metapan, which struck a reef off Cartagena, Colombia, have been safely transferred to another vessel, according to a wireless message received here today.

Most of them will sail on the steamer Colon for New York.

EXPECTS RHODES SCHOLARS

Oxford University Studies to be Resumed as Usual.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Vice Chancellor of Oxford University telegraphs in reply to an inquiry as to whether Rhodes scholars are expected next term:

"Yes, certainly—Americans and colonials."

Evidently the Germans are not expected at Oxford.

In response to requests from university authorities in this country THE NEW YORK TIMES asked its London correspondent whether the hundred or more Rhodes scholars from the United States would be expected to report at Oxford University for the approaching term. A previous cable dispatch said: "Oxford University probably will not reopen before January."

CITY BREVITIES.

Isaac Lederer, seventy years old, an inmate of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, fell down a stairway yesterday morning and died from his injuries a few hours later.

Frank Rowan, twenty years old, of 369 West Eleventh Street, whose release from the House of Refuge was recently obtained by Joseph Fitzhenry of 234 West Tenth Street, his employer, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court on a charge of committing burglary in Mr. Fitzhenry's home last Sunday.

The man who was found dying from a fractured skull on the roof of a car in a New York Central freight train early Thursday morning was identified yesterday as James Hoag, twenty years old, of 525 West Thirty-ninth Street.

William B. Mecker, nineteen years old, of Pittsburgh, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with illegally obtaining cameras and optical goods worth $310 from B. P. Meyerowitz's store, at 237 Fifth Avenue.

Patrick Tobin, fifty-five years old, an employe of the Consolidated Gas Company, was killed by gas fumes yesterday in a trench at Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, after he drilled through a gas main.

While playing on the sidewalk in front of her home last Wednesday Martha Young, twelve years old, of 5 Hogan Place, Winfield, L. I., was struck on the head by a stone, thought to have been thrown by some one of a group of men who were fighting, and her skull was fractured.

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APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
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The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St. New York
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday at 2. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN IN THE TRIUMPHANT MUSICAL COMEDY The Girl From Utah

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. Seats Four Weeks Ahead. WHAT HAPPENED AT 22 A New American Play by PAUL WILSTACH.

FULTON Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:20. West 46th St. Evs. 8:20. TWIN BEDS

HUDSON West 44th St. Mats. Today & Wed. Evs. 8:30. DUMMY A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. Coolest Place of Amusement in the World. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES. OPEN ALL YEAR. Phone 3993 Bryant.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY, THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Last 2 Weeks. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Potash & Perlmutter

GAIETY B'way & 46th Street. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. Opening Next Monday Night, Aug. 31, WITH A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY, "CORDELIA BLOSSOM" By George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester. SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

CANDLER THEATRE West 42nd Street. Telephone 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT By Arrangement with ARTHUR HOPKINS) THE NEW PLAY "ON TRIAL" Biggest Hit in 25 Years By E. L. Reisenstein. SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

Cort 48th St. E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. First Mat. Today 2:15. Under Cover

SHUBERT Thea., 44 W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. The Third Party With TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY Theatre, 41st Street, East of Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Tues. 2:20. KITTY MACKAY

MANHATTAN OP. HO. Mats. Today and Wed. Nights 25c to $1. Peg o' My Heart Pop. Mat. Wed. 25c-50c.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. SEASON OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 14 | BOX OFFICE OPENS NEXT MONDAY, AUGUST 31. SEATS ON SALE FOR FIRST TEN WEEKS.

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17 BIG TURNS $1 | Carl Heisen & Dorothy Dickson, Beatrice Allen and others. 8.30 to 3

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M., 10-50c. | "ST. ELMO" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. wk., "The Lost Paradise" | ENGLAND'S MENACE

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. A FLORIDA ENCHANTMENT THE PAINTED WORLD

B. F. Keith's PALACE | ETHEL BARRYMORE & Co. and 9 BIG ACTS. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today AL REEVES and His Big Beauty Show

LONGACRE Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30 A PAIR OF SIXES

HAMMERSTEIN'S—12 BIG ACTS. Gus Edwards' Kid Kabaret, Maude Lambert & Ernest Ball, Joe Jackson, etc.

EDEN MUSEE. Kinemacolor hourly. WORLD IN WAX. Extra Attractions. 55 West 23d St. New—Today Pope Pius X. Lying in State.

"We get the dates from The New York Times Index, and look up the matter itself in our own newspapers. We find that this practice suffices for us in most cases."—Marshall Ballard, Managing Editor, The New Orleans Item.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

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Fall reservation list now open.
Parlor, bedroom and bath—all fine rooms, $10 to $18 per week. Room with bath, $8 up. Single room, $6 up.

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